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"Tested Seeds for Florida"

Special Price List for Gardeners and Farmers
SPRING 1921

Mann-Hodge
Seed Co.

Palatka, Fla.

Catalogue No. 13

FEB 25 1921



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Planting--List of Vegetables by Months

The following list is a suggestion to those in Florida, under average conditions if planted in the different months. Rolfs, Director of the Florida Experiment Station.

NORTH AND CENTRAL FLORIDA

January.

Asparagus seed, brussels sprouts, cabbage seed and plants, cauliflower seed, collards, eggplant seed, leeks, lettuce, mustard, onion sets, radishes, rape, Spanish onion seed, tomato seed, turnips.

February.

Asparagus seed, Adam's early corn, beans, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, collards, cucumbers, eggplant seed, English peas, Irish potatoes, kale, leeks, lettuce, muskmelon, onions, parsley, parsnips, pepper seed, rutabagas, salsify, spinach, Windsor beans.

March.

Beans, beets, brussels sprouts, carrots, cauliflower, collards, cowpeas, cucumbers, early corn, eggplants, English peas, Irish potatoes, kohlrabi, lettuce, muskmelon, okra, onions, parsley, parsnips, peppers, pumpkin, radishes, rape, rutabagas, salsify, squash, sugar corn, tomatoes, turnips, watermelons.

April.

Beans, collards, cowpeas, cucumbers, eggplant, English peas, Irish potatoes, kohlrabi, lettuce, muskmelon, okra, onion plants, parsley, parsnip, peppers, pumpkins, radishes, rutabagas, squash, sugar corn, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, watermelons.

May.

Beans, butter beans, collards, cowpeas, cucumbers, eggplant, muskmelon, okra, peppers, pumpkin, squash, sugar corn, sweet potatoes, tomato plants and seed, watermelons.

June.

Butter beans, cabbage seed, cauliflower seed, celery seed, cowpeas, eggplant, peppers, squash, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, watermelons.

July.

Cabbage seed, cauliflower seed, celery seed, cowpeas, eggplant, muskmelon, parsley, peppers, pumpkins, radishes, squash, sweet potatoes, tomato plants and seed, watermelons.

August.

Beans, beets, cabbage seed, cauliflower seed, carrots, cowpeas, cress, cucumbers, collards, eggplant, Irish potatoes, kale, kohlrabi, muskmelon, okra, onions, parsnips, peppers, pumpkin, radishes, rape, rutabagas, salsify, spinach, squash, tomatoes, turnips, Windsor beans.

September.

Beets, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower plants, celery plants, collards, cowpeas, cucumbers, English peas, Irish potatoes, kale, leeks, mustard, onion sets, parsnip, radishes, rape, rutabagas, salsify, spinach, squash, turnips.

October.

Beets, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower plants, collards, kale, leeks, lettuce seed and plants, mustard, onion seed, onion sets, parsnip, radishes, rape, spinach, turnips, celery plants.

November.

Beets, brussels sprouts, cabbage seed and plants, carrots, collards, kale, lettuce, mustard, onion seed, onion sets, parsnip, radishes, rape, spinach, turnips.

December.

Cabbage plants and seed, collards, leeks, lettuce plants and seed, mustard, onion sets, onion plants, radishes, rape.

TAMPA AND SOUTHWARD

January.

Beans, beets, brussels sprouts, cabbage seed and plants, cauliflower seed, collards, eggplant seed, Irish potatoes, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, mustard, radishes, rape, Spanish onion seed, spinach, tomato seed, turnips.

February.

Adam's early corn, beets, beans, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, eggplant seed, Irish potatoes, kale, lettuce, muskmelon, okra, onions, pepper seed, spinach, squash, Windsor beans.

March.

Beans, beets, brussels sprouts, carrots, cauliflower, cowpeas, cucumbers, early corn, eggplants, Irish potatoes, lettuce, muskmelon, mustard, okra, onions, pepper, pumpkin, radishes, squash, sugar corn, tomatoes, watermelons.

April.

Beans, collards, cowpeas, cucumbers, eggplant, kohlrabi, okra, onion plants, peppers, pumpkins, radishes, squash, sugar corn, sweet potatoes, tomatoes.

May.

Beans, butter beans, cowpeas, eggplant, okra, peppers, pumpkin, squash, sugar corn, sweet potatoes, tomatoes.

June.

Butter beans, cabbage seed, celery seed, cowpeas, eggplant seed, pepper, squash, sweet potatoes, tomato plants and seed, watermelon.

July.

Cabbage seed, celery seed, cowpeas, eggplant plants and seed, muskmelon, peppers, pumpkin, squash, sweet potatoes, tomato plants and seed, watermelons.

August.

Beans (snap), cabbage seed, cauliflower seed, carrots, cowpeas, collards, cucumbers, eggplant, English peas, Irish potatoes, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, muskmelon, mustard, onions, peppers, pumpkin, radishes, rape, rutabagas, spinach, squash, Swiss chard, tomatoes, turnips, Windsor beans.

September.

Beets, brussels sprouts, cabbage plants and seed, carrots, collards, cowpeas, cucumbers, English peas, Irish potatoes, kale, lettuce, mustard, onion sets, radishes, rape, rutabagas, spinach, squash, Swiss chard, turnips.

October.

Beets, Bermuda onion seed, brussels sprouts, cabbage plants and seed, carrots, collards, kale, lettuce seed and plants, mustard, onion sets, radishes, rape, rutabagas, spinach, Swiss chard, turnips.

November.

Beets, brussels sprouts, cabbage seed and plants, carrots, collards, kale, lettuce, mustard, onion sets, radishes, rape, rutabagas, spinach, Swiss chard, turnips.

December.

Cabbage plants and seed, collards, lettuce plants and seed, onion sets and plants, radishes, rape, Spanish onion seed, Swiss chard.

Gardeners' and Farmers' Special Descriptive Price List SPRING, 1921—CATALOG No. 13

Prices quoted include postage on all seed ordered by the packet, ounce, quarter pound, pound and five pounds. All prices are subject to change without notice. In case of a change in price, we will send seed to the amount of money sent.

Write your name and address plainly and give full shipping directions.

Use our order sheets, as it helps us in filling your order. We will be glad to furnish more at any time for your use or the use of any of your neighbors.

Our terms are strictly cash. This is not a reflection on your credit, but it is impossible for us to open small accounts with a large number of customers. By selling for cash we are able to give you seed at a slightly cheaper price.

No orders sent C. O. D. unless one-fourth of the amount is sent with order.

Our aim is to have our customers satisfied, and we guarantee our own acts and the things over which we have control and will gladly correct any error made by us. There are so many conditions, however, over which we have no control in the growing of plants from seed and the growing of seed upon which success depends, that we cannot make any guarantee in connection with anything we sell which does not involve our own act or that over which we have control.

This company, therefore, gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants we send out and will in no way be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and money will be refunded.

MANN-HODGE SEED CO.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

We pay postage or express on all garden seeds ordered by the packet, ounce, quarter-pound and five-pound lots, unless otherwise stated. All prices are subject to change without notice. We will endeavor to fill orders at prices quoted and when compelled to make any change, will send seed to the amount of money sent.

Artichoke

One ounce for 500 plants.

CULTURE.—May be grown either from seed or suckers. Plant the seed in early spring, about three inches apart in rows about a foot apart. Transplant 2 to 3 feet apart in rows 3 to 4 feet apart. The young plants sometimes develop globes the first year. The seed do not always come true to type so that only the plants producing desirable globes should be saved. The suckers appearing around the old plants should be removed in fall or early winter and planted as above directed. The plant requires rich, moist, but well drained soil. If it can be obtained, well rotted stable manure should be applied when suckers are removed. The plants continue to bear several years.

FRENCH GREEN GLOBE.—Leaves silvery gray with reddish ribs and free from spines. Scales are green shading to violet at the base. Pkt. 25c, oz. 75c.

Asparagus

One ounce to 60 feet of drill, or about 500 plants.

CULTURE.—Asparagus, to do well must have sufficient cold during the winter to stop growth and give the root a rest. On that account we do not advise planting it in South Florida, but it may be grown for home use in North Florida. Sow the seed thinly in rows 1 foot apart (4 or 5 lbs. to the acre), thin the seedlings to 3 or 4 inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out in spring in moist, but well drained rich, sandy loam, dug 18 inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotten manure. In planting for private use, set out in beds 5 feet wide, three rows in a bed, and allow 12 inches between the rows; set the plants from 4 to 6 inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with 6 inches of manure. For market, on a large scale, set out 4 by 1½ feet. Every fall apply a good dressing of coarse manure, after the tops have been cut, and in spring fork in. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die. Slugs are easily destroyed by applying Slug Shot, Bug Death or Arsenate of Lead.

Asparagus from seed does not always come true to name.

PALMETTO.—Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Beans

Dwarf Bush Green-Podded Sorts

One pound for 50 feet of drill or 75 hills; 60 pounds (1 bushel) per acre in drills.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

CULTURE.—Beans may be planted in Florida during most of the year. See the planting table for the different parts of the State. The ground should have a good application of phosphate and limestone and then be thoroughly prepared. For hand cultivation plant 6 or 8 beans to the foot in rows about 18 inches apart. For horse cultivation the rows should be 2½ feet apart. The seed should be covered from 1 inch in heavy soil to 3 inches in light sandy soil. Cultivate frequently and well, but never when the leaves are wet from rain or dew. Cultivation should be shallow except in very heavy soil and when the bloom appears in quantity cultivation close to the plant should stop. Do not give heavy applications of stable manure, but a light application, if well worked in, will be beneficial.

For best results with beans they should be inoculated with nitrogen-fixing bacteria culture.

We sell 50 lbs. of beans at 100-lb. rate.

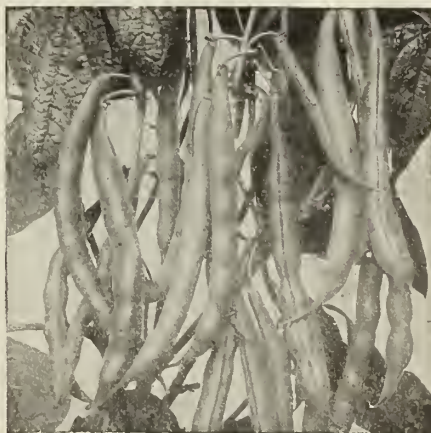
BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD (40 days).—An extra early, hardy and productive sort. The pods are about 5 inches long, rich green in color, round, deeply saddle-backed, caused by the fleshy sides, curved long point, brittle and fine grained. They are tender and crisp, being stringless even when well matured, and of the best flavor. It is a great favorite for home use and markets. Postpaid,

pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 2 lbs. 55c, 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$17.00.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD (42 days).—This is one of the most popular and attractive beans we have, either for home garden or for market. The pods are about 7 inches long, nearly straight, round, and a little lighter green in color than Burpee's Stringless. They are brittle, stringless, even when well matured and of fine flavor. The plants are strong, vigorous growers and very productive. They are becoming more popular with market growers every year as they have a ready sale when there is no market for the flat, stringy sorts. Every home garden should have them. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 30c, 2 lbs. 55c, 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$17.00.



Giant Stringless Green Pod Bean.

FORDHOOK FAVORITE (45 days).—This is a new white-seeded stringless green pod bean. The pods are large, round, about 6 inches long, nearly straight, and very full and fleshy. They are brittle, very juicy and free from tough fibre, being stringless at all stages of growth. The vines grow about 18 inches high, are vigorous and prolific. The leaves are dark green and quite heavy. A heavy yielder. The bean is white and of good size and makes an excellent one for use dry. Postpaid, pkt. 15c, lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.35, 100 lbs. \$21.00.

BOUNTIFUL.—A green pod bean that is very early and productive. Pods are about 6 inches long, flat, slightly curved, stringless, but with some fibre, light green and attractive. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Where a flat bean is desired they have given the best of satisfaction. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 2 lbs. 55c, 5 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$17.00.

FULL MEASURE.—An early bush bean of great merit. It is proving very popular on account of its great yield and fine quality. Pods are large, about 6 inches long, curved, 6 to 8 seeded, dark green, stringless, fiberless, very brittle, fine grained and of excellent quality. Remains in good picking condition for several days after it is ready for use. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.15, 100 lbs. \$19.00.

LONGFELLOW.—An early and productive sort. Pods dark green, round, about 6 inches long, tender and fine grained and stringless when young. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$16.80.

REFUGEE, EXTRA-EARLY (40 days).—Has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, but earlier in podding. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 2 lbs. 55c, 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$16.50.

BLACK VALENTINE (38 days).—A great favorite with market growers, but not recommended for home garden. Pods large, about 6 inches long, slender, almost round, slightly curved, dark green, stringy, fibrous, tough, of poor quality but attractive. Closely resembles Red Valentine in appearance of the bush, but the pod is more like Longfellow. Not as resistant to disease or as productive as Red Valentine. One of the best shippers. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 2 lbs. 55c, 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$16.50.

RED VALENTINE (40 days).—Extra early. Pods round, slightly curved, light green, of medium length, fleshy. A favorite with many market gardeners. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 2 lbs. 55c, 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$16.50.

REFUGEE OR 1,000 TO 1 (50 days).—A popular main crop canning and shipping sort. Pods about 5 inches long, round, slightly curved. Very productive. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 2 lbs. 55c, 5 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$16.50.



Black Valentine.



Hodson Wax Bean.

Bush Wax or Yellow Podded Beans

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX (47 days).—Plants are vigorous, hardy, and productive. Seed are black. The pods are large, stout, oval-flat, 6 seeded, stringy, fibrous, coarse grained, about 5½ to 6 inches long, and straight, tender when young, bright yellow and attractive. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 2 lbs. 55c, 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.95, 100 lbs. \$18.50.

DAVIS WHITE KIDNEY WAX (38 days).—A valuable and popular sort for either home or market. Hardy, vigorous, and very productive. Pods 6½ to 7 inches long, flat, straight, very uniform, 6 to 7 seeded. Stringy, fibrous, fair quality, very attractive, crisp and tender when young. Beans are white and are fine for use as dried beans. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.15, 100 lbs. \$19.50.

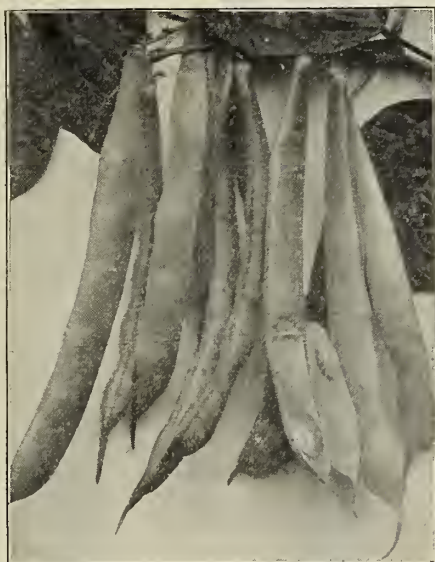
HODSON WAX (48 days).—Plant is dwarf, erect, extremely vigorous, very hardy, resistant to disease, late, very productive. Pods are very large, 6½ to 7 inches long, uniformly gracefully curved, flat, very stringy, fibrous, tough, very attractive. We do not recommend this for home use, but it is a very valuable bean for market gardeners because of its extreme vigor, hardness, disease resistance, productiveness and attractiveness. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$16.50.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX (40 days).—Vines are erect, hardy and productive. Pods are about 5 inches long, nearly straight, broad, flat, stringless and of fine color and flavor. A great favorite for either home or market. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 2 lbs. 55c, 5 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.15, 100 lbs. \$19.50.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX (45 days).—Strong upright bush. Pods are long, broad, nearly straight, nearly stringless brittle and attractive. A heavy producer. A great favorite with many of the Southern market gardeners. A profitable main crop sort where there is a market for a flat yellow pod bean. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.15, 100 lbs. \$19.50.

OUR FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.

Never sell seeds that are merely good enough to "get by," but seeds that measure up to what the planter expects of anything that bears our name.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax Bean.

WEBBER WAX.—A stringless variety of fine quality, maturing with Wardwell's, but the plant is more productive and vigorous in growth. Pods are about 6 inches long, flat, broad, curved, fleshy, brittle and with little fiber. Pod is a decided bright yellow and seed are yellow and kidney shaped. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.15, 100 lbs. \$19.50.

Field Beans For Dry Shell Beans

NAVY.—The well known white bean. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, 2 lbs. 45c, 5 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.50, 100 lbs. \$15.00.

TEPARY (65 days).—A small white bean which is growing in favor. Very productive, fine flavor and hardy. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, 2 lbs. 45c, 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.40, 60 lbs. \$14.00.

RED KIDNEY.—A large red kidney-shaped bean, used extensively for canning and dry. This is the old standard red kidney bean and we believe it is one of the best of the dry beans for cooking. Too tough and stringy to be used as a snap bean. Some do not like the color, which is a deep red, but when properly cooked it makes a very attractive appearance on the table and has the richest, best flavor of any bean we have ever used. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$17.00.

PINTO BEAN.—This is the bean that has been such a great success in the Southwest. It is valuable as a dry bean and should be given a trial here. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, 2 lbs. 45c, 5 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.40, 100 lbs. \$14.00.

Pole or Running Beans

One pound for 150 hills; 25 to 30 pounds per acre.

These beans require a pole or trellis to climb on. Pole beans are usually very prolific, and bear longer pods and a great many more of them than the bush varieties. For home garden use set the poles first, scrape the soil away to a depth of two inches and irrigate well. Then plant five to nine beans to each hill, covering to a depth of one inch. Save only best three or four plants. Pole Beans will continue bearing long after the earlier bush varieties have ceased. Hills should be 3 to 4 feet apart each way.

KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOMESTEAD (55 days).—This is the old standard variety of the green-podded pole beans, and is the most extensively planted of any of the pole beans in the South. Pods are from 7 to 9 inches long, nearly round, thick and fleshy, stringless when young and of fine quality. Long bearing season. Very prolific. Post-

paid, pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.95, 100 lbs. \$18.20.

LAZY WIFE.—A green-podded variety bearing good, long pods in clusters; stringless and of fine flavor; seed rather large, thick and white. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 2 lbs. 70c, 5 lbs. \$1.60.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX.—An early pole wax sort. Pods 8 to 9 inches long, fleshy and attractive in appearance. Light yellow, brittle and of good quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. \$1.55.

Bush Lima Beans

One pound of small-seeded sorts for 100 feet of drill or 100 hills; 2 pounds of large-seeded sorts for 100 feet of drill or 100 hills; 30 pounds and 60 pounds, respectively, per acre.

CULTURE.—Lima Beans are very likely to rot if planted while the ground is wet and cold. They should not be planted till the ground is warm and danger from cold spells over. Select light, rich, well drained soil, which has plenty of limestone and phosphorus in it. The dwarf sorts may be planted a little earlier than the pole varieties. Plant in drills 2 to 3 feet apart, dropping the beans about 4 inches apart, or they may be planted in hills 2½ feet apart each way, with 3 to 5 beans to the hill. Cover from 1 to 2 inches. Cultivate often, but never when the bushes are wet from dew or rain.

HENDERSON'S BUSH.—An extra early, very productive sort with small seed. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. \$1.40. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.15, 100 lbs. \$19.50.

WOODS PROLIFIC BUSH (58 days).—This is one of the best of the small-seeded dwarf sorts. The beans run slightly larger than the other small-seeded sorts. It is a very heavy and continuous yielder, and is valuable for dry beans as well as green. Postpaid, pkt. 15c, lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 65c, 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.15, 100 lbs. \$19.60.

JACKSON WONDER.—This is truly a wonder, in its productiveness and extreme good quality. It is the earliest Bush Lima that we know, and is extremely productive. Especially suited for conditions in the Southeast and especially in Florida. For the home garden no better bean can be

wished for. It can be cooked as a green bean or as a dry bean. The plant grows about 2 feet high, and bears great numbers of the broad, flat pods, containing from 3 to 5 of the medium-sized beans. The ripe beans are a colored bean, with splotches of red. It excels any other lima bean that we know in quality, as it is rich, sweet and tender. This bean and the Florida Speckled Bean should be in every home garden. Postpaid, pkt. 15c, 1 lb. 40c, 2 lbs. 70c, 5 lbs. \$1.60. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.75, 100 lbs. \$23.50.



Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH.—An improved strain of the old Standard Burpee's Bush Lima. The pods are larger, being from 5 to 6 inches long and more than an inch broad. The beans are large and thick with thin skin and most excellent flavor. The bushes are vigorous and productive, making an upright growth of about 30 inches. Postpaid, pkt. 15c, lb. 40c, 2 lbs. 75c, 5 lbs. \$1.80. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$4.50, 100 lbs. \$28.00.

FORDHOOK BUSH.—The plants of this bean are erect and branching, holding the beans well off the ground. The large leaves are smooth and dark green. Pods are borne in clusters of 4 to 8 with from 3 to 5 large beans to the pod. The green beans even when full grown retain their fine flavor and are tender and juicy. Postpaid, pkt. 15c, lb. 45c, 2 lbs. 80c, 5 lbs. \$1.90. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.50, 100 lbs. \$28.00.

Pole Lima Beans

SIEVA OR CAROLINA BUTTER BEAN.—The vines are slender, with rather small, dark green leaves. Earlier, hardier, and more prolific than the large-sized Limas. Bean is small and white. Very productive and continue in bearing throughout the season. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 65c, 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.50, 100 lbs. \$22.00.

FLORIDA BUTTER BEAN (80 days).—One of the small seeded sorts. The seed are mottled brown and white, and may be eaten either green or dry. This is probably the best of the pole Limas for Florida and the Southeast. It starts bearing early in the season and continues till killed by frost. Postpaid, pkt. 15c, lb. 45c, 2 lbs. 80c, 5 lbs. \$2.25.

Beets

One ounce to 50 feet of drill, 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Mature in 60 to 75 days.

CULTURE.—Soil should be light, rich and well drained. Plow or spade up deep. Make the rows for hand cultivation about 15 inches apart, and for field or horse cultivation about 3 feet. Sow thinly and cover about 1 inch deep, or if the soil is stiff, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The young plants may be thinned to 3 or 4 inches, transplanting those pulled, or they may be let grow till large enough to use for "greens" and then thinned. Beet "greens" are preferred by many to turnips and spinach. As the seed are rough, special care should be used to firm the soil after covering.

Beets do not do well on a sour soil. They should therefore be planted on ground having some shell in it. If unable to plant on shell land, give an application of limestone.

CRIMSON GLOBE.—A second early sort with beets of medium size. Globe-shaped, free from rootlets and with smooth skin; deep crimson color, sweet and tender, one of the best. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. \$4.50.



Crimson Globe.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN (50 days).—Extra early, half round, fine color. Tops medium size and dark. A very popular sort for either market or home garden. Excellent quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 80c, 5 lbs. \$3.50.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Flesh very tender and sweet, early, dark red, round or nearly so. Postpaid, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, 5 lbs. \$3.75.

DETROIT DARK RED (50 days).—A very popular early blood turnip-shaped sort. Round, smooth, dark red. Tops small and upright. A very desirable sort, being sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 5 lbs. \$3.50.

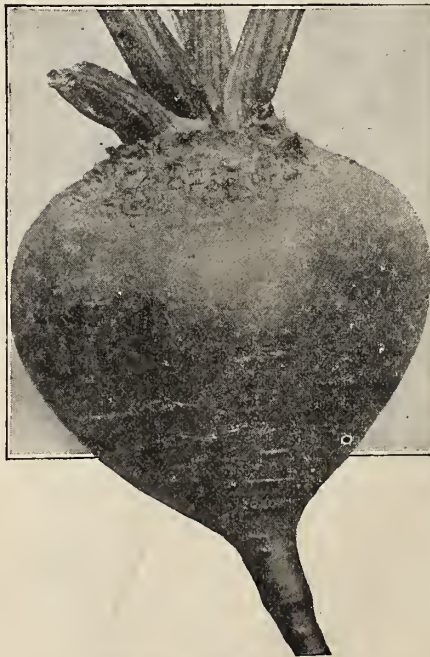


Early Blood Turnip Beet.

Stock Beets

Six to eight pounds of seed will sow an acre.

CULTURE.—These are extensively grown for feeding stock, and are excellent food to increase the flow of milk. As they grow much larger than the varieties cultivated for table use, they require more room, and should be sown in drills about 2 feet apart. The seeds should be dropped about 2 inches apart in the drills, and when strong enough, thinned out to 12 to 15 inches in the row.



Detroit Dark Red Beet.

EARLY ECLIPSE (50 days).—A very early sort with smooth, round, bright red roots, with fine-grained flesh, which is sweet and tender. Tops are small. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 5 lbs. \$3.50.

LENZ (55 days).—An extra early strain, very popular with market gardeners. Round, dark-red root, flesh crimson with rings of lighter color. Foliage dark green with red stems and veins. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. \$4.75.

Prices are subject to change without notice. Where prices have changed we will send seed to the amount of money sent.

MAMMOTH LONG RED.—The largest of all the Mangels, and the heaviest yielder. Skin red, flesh white zoned with red. The most popular. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. not prepaid, at 60c. per lb.

LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR BEET (White French).—A white fleshed, handsome sugar beet, very productive; fine for stock. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. not prepaid, at 80c. per lb.

GIANT HALF SUGAR — Green Top.—A superior sort for stock feeding as it contains more sugar and is more nutritious. Oval in shape and grows partly out of the ground. Large size and yields enormous crops. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

We make a specialty of supplying market gardeners with the best strains of seed that can be found suitable to our conditions.

Broccoli

One ounce for 2,000 plants.

CULTURE.—Broccoli is a member of the cabbage family and requires the same culture. It very much resembles cauliflower, but is taller and the heads are more divided. It is much hardier, will stand greater extremes of temperature and is much easier to grow.

WHITE CAPE.—Large, compact heads of a creamy white color and of good flavor. Culture same as for late cauliflower. Pkt. 15c, oz. 45c.

Brussels Sprouts

One ounce for 2,000 plants.

This is a member of the cabbage family very much resembling collards in the appearance of the plant. The "Sprouts," however, are heads about an inch in diameter formed along the stalk at the base of the leaves. They are pulled and cooked in a similar way to cabbage or cauliflower. They require a long season and are well suited for fall and winter culture in Florida. Plant the same as cabbage. Every grower should try this delicacy, and he will not be without it. Hardy, a good frost rather improves the flavor. The lower leaves are usually removed from the stalk when the sprouts start, so as to permit their better development.

PERFECTION.—The best sort, giving firm sprouts of good size. Pkt 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75.

Cabbages

One ounce for 2,000 plants; 4 to 5 ounces per acre. Mature in 60 to 190 days.

CULTURE.—Have the soil in the seed-bed as fine as possible. Beds should be slightly raised for drainage. Do not fertilize seed bed, at least to the extent of making it richer than the open ground in which the crop is to be grown.

Sow seeds in drills 6 inches apart, dropping the seed 5 or 6 to the inch. Cover seed about one-quarter inch in heavy soils, one-half inch in light, sandy soils; firm the soil after covering and then water the bed thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not too wet. When plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves, harden up and transplant to open ground.

Set plants upright with only the leaves above the surface. Firm the soil around the plants. Cultivate frequently and very shallow, as roots come near the surface.

SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD (90-100 days).—This is without doubt the most popular of the early cabbages for either home use or for market. We have made great effort to have our strain of this seed the best there is and believe that you will find it fully equal if not superior to any that can be found in the market. Makes compact, sweet, pointed heads, just right in size for an average family. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.75, 10 lbs. \$25.00.

Be sure that you give your name and address on your order.



Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD (100-115 days).—This is an old standard sort and is the same that some houses are cataloguing under the name Long Island Wakefield. It is about 10 days later than our Selected Early Jersey Wakefield and the heads are a little heavier. In other respects it is very much like it. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.75, 10 lbs. \$25.00.

COPENHAGEN MARKET.—A very valuable sort which originated in Denmark. It is early, making in about the same time that Charleston Wakefield takes. The heads are much larger than the Charleston Wakefield, however, running about 10 lbs. They are globe-shaped, light green in color, uniform in size and shape, very solid, and with few loose leaves, and so can be planted close. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. 80c, lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$27.50.

GLODY OF ENKHUISEN (90-100 days).—This splendid sort was introduced from Holland and we get our seeds of it from that country. Its many good qualities are making it one of the most popular sorts. It is one of the earliest; has solid white heads of good size, fine ribbed, and excellent quality. The outer leaves are such as to permit close planting. A great favorite with the home gardener and for market gardeners who supply a fancy trade. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

ALL HEAD EARLY OR FAULTLESS.—Heads are deep, flat, very solid, uniform in color, size and shape. One of the best and very popular with kraut makers because of heavy yields. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

ALL SEASONS.—One of the best of the second early sorts. Heads are large, round and very deep. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.—One of the earliest of the round-head sorts, being only about 10 days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but is more than double the weight. The heads are flat, round and solid, and weigh from 8 to 10 pounds. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

SUCCESSION (100-115 days).—A second early sort with a medium-sized, round, flattened head. Introduced by Henderson in 1888 and it stands today as one of the most satisfactory of this type. The heads become solid long before they are fully grown, but stand well without splitting. An excellent shipper to Northern markets. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH (110 days).—A great favorite with many. The plant has a short stem with comparatively few and short leaves, which permits closer planting. Heads are medium size, nearly round, somewhat flattened, solid, crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT (100-115 days).—A sharp-pointed Cabbage, a little later than the Wakefield. Has a large, firm head, is a sure cropper and very hardy. An excellent sort for shipping or kraut. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.75, 10 lbs. \$25.00.

DANISH BALLHEAD (125-140 days).—A distinct late sort. Produces heads of medium size, nearly round, hard, solid and of excellent keeping and shipping qualities. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.



Succession Cabbage.

EARLY DRUMHEAD (100-115 days).—A very popular second early sort. Heads of good size, solid, crisp and tender, flattened on top. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

SUREHEAD (125-140 days).—One of the most popular of the main crop or late cabbages. The heads are flattened, uniform in size and color, good keepers and shippers, large, weighing from 10 to 12 pounds each, and of fine quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD (125-145 days).—A favorite late cabbage, especially among shippers, as it stands transportation well. The heads are very large, heavy, solid and good keepers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, 1 lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

LATE FLAT DUTCH.—A fine market sort. The heads are large, round, solid, broad and flat on top. They open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. One of the best keepers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, 1 lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

GREEN GLAZED.—A distinct dark green sort with large, rather loose heads well adapted to the South. The worms do not work on it as readily as on some other sorts and it withstands heat better. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK (125-140 days).—This is the best and largest of the red cabbages. The stem is of medium length, and the head is round, solid, of excellent quality and fine appearance. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00.

SAVOY.—The savoyed cabbages are great favorites with many. The leaves are deeply crumpled and the flavor excellent. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.75.

Carrots

One ounce per 100 feet of drill. 3 pounds per acre. Matures 60 to 75 days.

CULTURE.—Carrots may be grown in most any sort of soil, if it has been given thorough and deep preparation. The soil should be well drained, as a wet soil will not do. Carrots should have a good supply of phosphorus and potash. Sow seed in finely pulverized soil, which has been plowed deep, in drills about 15 inches apart for hand cultivation and 3 to 3½ feet apart for horse cultivation. When well started thin to 4 to 6 inches apart.

GOLDEN BALL (French Forcing) (40 days).—The earliest of all varieties and one of the best for table use. It is fine grained, delicate and extremely fine flavored. The root is almost round, and rather small, being only about two inches long, and deep orange-red. Small top. A great favorite with market gardeners for bunching for the earliest market. Postpaid, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10, 5 lbs. \$5.00.

OXHEART or GUERANDE (55 days).—A favorite sort for the hard, stiffer soils. Roots about 5 inches long and 3

inches at the shoulder, very blunt. Flesh orange-red with yellow heart. Excellent quality when pulled young. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, 5 lbs. \$3.75.

HALF-LONG SCARLET NANTES (60 days).—Of medium size and one of the best for home use, being extra sweet and of fine texture. The roots are blunt at the bottom and almost cylindrical in shape, and about 6 inches long. Skin is smooth and flesh is deep orange red, very sweet and tender, and practically coreless. Postpaid, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10, 5 lbs. \$5.00.

CHANTENAY HALF LONG (60 days).—Medium early stump-rooted sort, very uniform in growth; about 5 inches long, large at top, and gradually tapering to the base. Fine grained, sweet and a heavy yielder. Fine for both market and home use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, 5 lbs. \$3.75.

DANVER'S HALF LONG (72 days).—Suited to all kinds of soil. From 8 to 10 inches long and about 2½ inches wide at the shoulder, tapering to a blunt point. Flesh deep orange in color, sweet and crisp. A heavy yielder. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, 5 lbs. \$3.75.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE (75 days).—The best long, late sort. The roots are 12 to 15 inches long, and the ground should, therefore, be deeply worked before planting. Deep orange. Excellent for either table or stock. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 5 lbs. \$3.50.

LONG WHITE BELGIAN (75 days).—Roots 16 to 18 inches long and 4 inches in diameter. Should be planted in light, rich soil. Flesh rather coarse. Grown for stock feed. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Cauliflower

One ounce will make about 2,000 plants. Matures in about 100 days.

Our Cauliflower seed is direct importation from Denmark.

CULTURE.—Should be planted in very rich, or well-manured soil. Sow in seed beds in the same manner as cabbage. Transplant when 4 to 5 inches high and give an abundance of water in dry weather. Soil should be kept moist and cultivated thoroughly and often. A heavy mulch will be found beneficial. For time to plant, see planting table. The leaves should be drawn up over the head and tied with raffia as soon as the head is well formed, in order to protect them from the sun.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—A most popular sort; compact white heads with few leaves. Pkt. 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00, oz. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00, lb. \$20.00.

Celery

One ounce for about 7,500 plants.

Celery seed is slow to germinate and should be planted in rich, finely prepared soil which can be kept moist. For home garden it is best to plant in a box. When planted in beds have the ground watered till it is wet. Put the seed on top of the ground in rows or broadcast and firmly press down. They may be covered very lightly with dry sand. Cover the beds with burlap bags and see that the ground does not dry out. After the seeds start, remove the sacks and give partial shade with cheesecloth during the middle of the day. Gradually give more sunshine as the plants are able to stand it. When the plants are 4 to 6 inches high transplant in field rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Cultivate often and deep. When the plants are about 12 inches high blanch by setting boards up on each side, the top leaning toward the row, and fastening with stakes. A tarred roofing paper may be used in place of the boards. Some plant in beds about 3 feet wide, setting the plants about 4 inches apart. By putting boards around the bed all plants are blanched, as the middle is close enough to self blanch.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—This is the sort generally used in Florida, and the most desirable sort for market or home garden. It is medium in size, of compact growth, with golden-yellowish, broad, thick stalks, free from stringiness. Crisp and tender, with fine flavor. Our French-grown seed comes from the best known grower in France. Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.50.

LARGE ORDERS.

Any market gardener, association or individual requiring large quantities of seed is invited to write for special prices.

Prices are subject to change without notice. Where price has changed we will send seed to the amount of money sent.



Early Snowball Cauliflower.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery

This plant produces a large, solid, irregular root or tuber, which is the edible portion and is used for flavoring soups and stews, or may be used in salads or boiled the same as carrots. It may be used when about 2 inches in diameter. The seed should be sown and given the same treatment as celery. Set plants about 6 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart. May be blanched and is very fine thus treated, but is generally used without blanching.

GIANT PRAGUE.—This is the most satisfactory sort. Roots globular in shape and fairly smooth. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

Collards

One ounce for 2,000 plants.

An old-time standby for winter greens all over the South. Well adapted to every Southern State. It is a species of cabbage and is not only very hardy, but a vigorous and continuous grower, producing a mass of leaves. When plants are 6 inches high transplant to the open ground, setting 2 feet apart in the row. Cultivate like cabbage.

SOUTHERN, or GEORGIA.—This variety is the favorite, and will make a good crop where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

Corn, Sweet

One pound for 150 hills; 10 pounds per acre.

Sweet Corns will average about 45 pounds per bushel.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills 2½ to 3 feet each way, dropping 3 or 4 grains to the hill. When well started thin to 2

stalks to the hill. Should be given frequent and shallow cultivation. For a succession, plant your favorite sort at intervals of about 2 weeks or plant at one time an early, main crop, and a late sort.

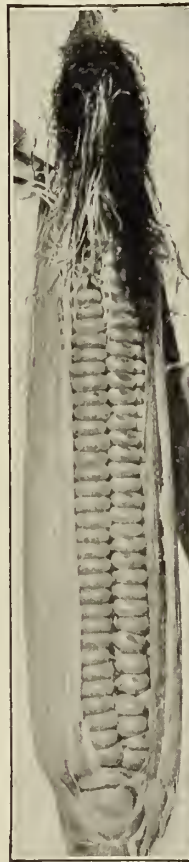
GOLDEN BANTAM (75 days).—This corn has become probably the best known and most popular of the extra early sorts. The stalks grow 4 to 5 feet tall and bear two or more ears to the stalk. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long with eight rows and are well filled to the tip. The grains are a rich cream color when young, turning a deep golden yellow when ripe. Very sweet and delicious and of attractive appearance. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 25c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.25, 50 lbs. \$10.00.

EARLY EVERGREEN.—This variety resembles the Stowell's Evergreen, but is ready for use much earlier, and remains in good condition equally as long. The ears grow to a good size, usually about 7 inches long, and contain from 16 to 18 rows of deep, sweet grains. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.00, 50 lbs. \$9.00.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN (85 days).—The best known standard main crop sort, and very popular with both market and home gardeners. The stalks grow about 7 feet and the ears average 7 to 8 inches and have 16 to 18 rows. The grains are deep, medium width, tender sweet and delicious. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.10. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.70, 50 lbs. \$7.75.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (85 days).—A very popular corn, ripening about the same time as Stowell's Evergreen. Stalks about 7 feet high, with usually 2 or 3 ears to the stalk. The ears are of good size, and are well filled at the ends. The cob is small and set with small deep grains arranged in very irregular rows. Grains are sweet and tender and of the best quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.00, 50 lbs. \$9.00.

BLACK MEXICAN (80 days).—This is one of the best of the main crop or medium early sorts. When ripe the grain is a deep bluish-black, but in the eating stage is a creamy white. The color does not begin to show till the grain is rather old and tough for eating. Very sweet and tender, with deep broad grains. A very great favorite with those who know it. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.75, 50 lbs. \$8.50.



Golden Bantam.

KENDEL'S GIANT (70 days).—A second early or main crop sort. Stalks grow about 5½ feet high. Ears are 8 to 9 inches long with 12 or 14 rows. An excellent sort for early market on account of the large size ear. The quality, while good, is not equal to some of the other sorts for the home garden. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.90, 50 lbs. \$8.50.

LATE MAMMOTH (85 days).—A large, late sort, matures a little later than Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are sometimes 12 inches long with 16 or 18 rows. Sweet, tender and delicious. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.00, 50 lbs. \$8.50.

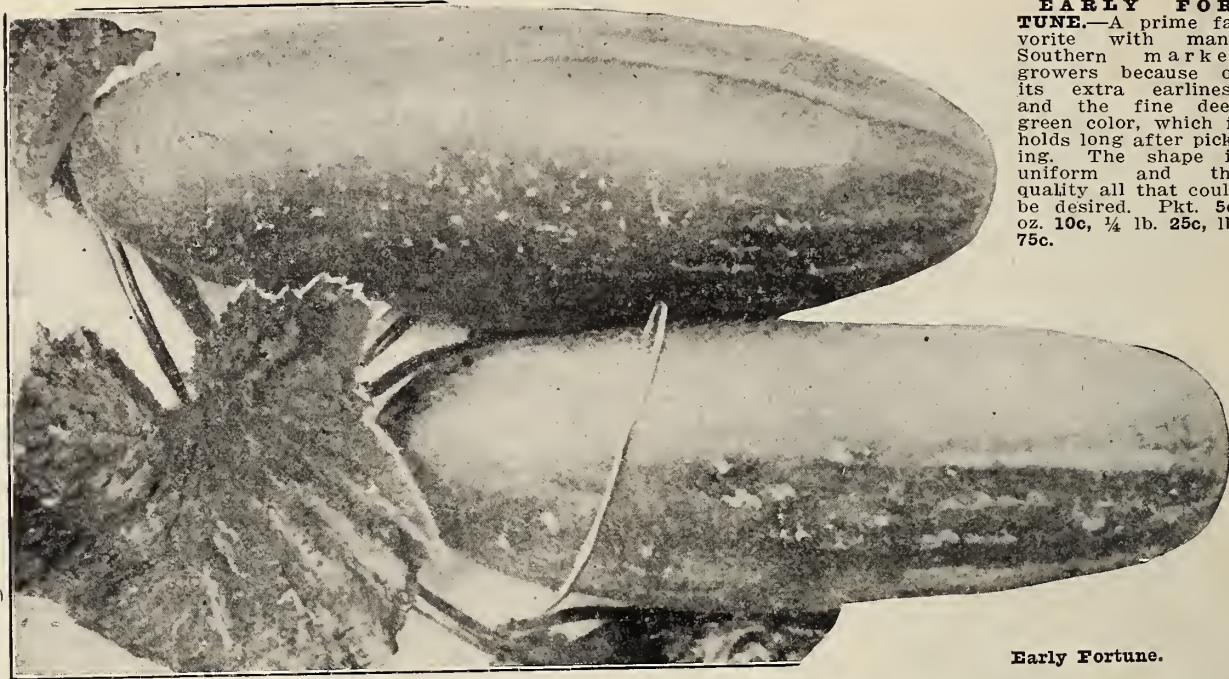
Pop Corn

RICE.—The most popular of all Pop Corns and of finest quality. Very reliable and the most salable of all. Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$12.00.

"SOMEBODY TELLS—SOMEBODY."

Words full of meaning—but we do not fear them. We do our utmost to please with Service and Good Seeds, so that if "Somebody Tells Somebody" it will be a boost to us, and not a knock. We're jealous of our reputation, for—"a pleased customer is our best advertisement."

Prices are subject to change without notice. Where prices have changed we will send seed to the amount of money sent.



EARLY FORTUNE.—A prime favorite with many Southern market growers because of its extra earliness and the fine deep green color, which it holds long after picking. The shape is uniform and the quality all that could be desired. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Early Fortune.

Cress

One ounce per 100 feet of drill.

Both the types described below are grown for the refreshing piquancy of the leaves, being used as an appetizing salad or for garnishing various dishes.

FINE CURLED (PEPPER GRASS).—Grows quickly from seed sown thinly in drills. The leaves are finely curled and quite ornamental in appearance, but as the plant soon runs to seed, frequent plantings should be made to keep up a supply. The flavor resembles that of the mustard. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

WATER CRESS.—A hardy plant which can be grown easily in a shallow pond of fresh water or along the edges of shallow running streams. It is in great demand during the winter and early spring months. Seed may be started readily in pans or boxes of very moist earth, and when the young plants are well started they can be transplanted to the stream or pond where you wish them to grow. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00.

Cucumber

One ounce to 50 hills; 2 pounds per acre. Mature 60 to 80 days.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way. Where well-rotted manure is obtainable, work a large shovelful of it into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seed in each hill, and when plants are well up and have rough leaves formed, thin out to 4 in each hill. If insects appear, dust the plants with Bug Death or Arsenate of Lead. Keep plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run, after that confine cultivation to pulling out any large weeds as soon as they appear. Pick off the cucumbers as soon as large enough for use, for if left to ripen, the plants soon cease bearing. For early market, many growers plant the seed in paper pots and are able to have a large size plant to put in the field as soon as safe.

EARLIEST OF ALL.—This is a perfected type of White Spine. Earlier than any other strain of White Spine and as well colored as any cucumber grown. The fruits when suitable to slice are 6 to 7 inches long, very dark green with pale green stripes about one-third the length from the blossom end; straight, square-ended and of the very finest quality. It is a strong grower and it sets fruit in great abundance. For pickling it produces fruits which when suitable for bottle goods are straight, square-ended and very firm. Careful planters have tested this sort thoroughly in check plantings with the best of other varieties, and the results have proven the biggest money-maker ever planted by Florida growers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

DAVIS PERFECT.—One of the White Spines. The fruits are very uniform in size and shape. They grow from 10 to 12 inches long and are slim; the color is deep green. They have few seeds and are tender, crisp and of fine flavor. Early and a long bearer. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

KLONDYKE.—A very early variety valuable especially for slicing. The fruits are dark green in color, about 7 to 8 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, rather blunt at the stem end and tapering slightly at the blossom end. Very prolific and a great shipper, and therefore a favorite with many market growers of the State. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

IMP. LONG GREEN.—One of the black spine sorts. The vines make a vigorous growth and are very prolific. The fruits are dark green, from 10 to 12 inches long, firm, crisp and of good quality. They are used extensively when small for pickles. The larger fruits make excellent sweet pickles. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

SHORT PROLIFIC or BOSTON PICKLING.—This is an early variety of the black spine type that is grown for pickles. The vine is small and dark green, and very prolific. The fruits are dark green, very uniform in size and shape, being from 4 to 5 inches long when mature enough for slicing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

EARLY CLUSTER.—A very productive variety, bearing its fruit in clusters of two or three. The fruit is short and very dark green. Fine for pickles. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

EVERBEARING.—Very early and very prolific. Fruits 4 to 6 inches long, quite thick and blunt at the ends, and of a rich, dark green color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

JAPANESE CLIMBING.—Ideal for growing on poles or trellis, bears quickly and sets fruit constantly throughout the season, which are long and dark green color. Flesh is white, crisp and of good quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

Dasheen

The Dasheen is a root crop that was introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture several years ago and is steadily gaining in favor. The plant very closely resembles in appearance the common Elephant's Ear. Many varieties were tested by the Department, and it was found that one from the Island of Trinidad was best for our conditions. Each hill consists of one or more large central corms, with a considerable number of cormels of varying sizes. The larger size cormels are the ones that are eaten, the smaller ones being planted. The larger corms are also of good quality. The texture and flavor may be described as between a chestnut

and a potato. The soil best suited to the dasheen is rich, moist, but well drained sandy loam. They require a long season, about seven months, free from frost, and mature in October and November. Plant in February or March, the whole corm or "tuber," about 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart, and cover about 2 or 3 inches deep. The dasheen contains about 50 per cent more protein and 50 per cent more starch and sugars than potatoes. They make an excellent food for stock. Full cultural and cooking instructions may be had by asking the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for their bulletins on the dasheen. Every home garden should have its patch of this vegetable for use during the time when white potatoes have to be shipped in. Price per pound, postpaid, 25c; peck, not prepaid, 85c.

Egg Plant

One ounce for 1,000 plants; half pound per acre. Ready for use 120 days.

CULTURE.—Sow in seed bed. Great care must be taken, as eggplant will not germinate freely at a temperature less than 65 degrees. When plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves they may be set in open ground, if danger of frost is past, placing them 3 feet apart each way. Cultivate often. The fruit is ready to use when one-third grown and may be used from then on till the seeds begin to harden when the flesh loses its tenderness and delicious qualities. The soil should be a deep, rich well-drained sandy loam with good moisture.

BLACK BEAUTY (125 days).—This is a great improvement over the New York Improved so generally grown. It produces large fruits about 10 days earlier which are a very dark purple. Free from spines. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.50.



New York Improved Eggplant.

NEW YORK IMPROVED.—The most generally planted of any of the sorts. It is spineless, large fruits which are dark purple, and nearly round. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.50.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH (120 days).—Plants grow strong and high, holding the fruit well up off the ground. Fruits are a little smaller than the N. Y. Improved and a little more rounded. Very prolific. One of the best for either market or home garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Endive

One ounce for 150 feet of drill or 2,000 plants.

Endive is a salad plant which much resembles a loose leaf lettuce, though it is more closely allied to chicory. It produces a dense clump or rosette of leaves. It is used for flavoring soups or as a salad. It should be blanched, however, by tying the outer leaves up over the center. When the heart is thoroughly blanched it is a great favorite with many. When the blanching is complete, the leaves should be cut, or decay may set in. Endive is well suited to cultivation in the South, as it stands heat and cold better than lettuce. It may be planted in the drill and thinned to about

10 inches apart or transplanted, though some claim that it does best when not transplanted.

MAMMOTH GREEN CURLED.—This variety forms a rosette 20 inches broad, not very full at the heart, but very finely cut and divided, which, with its dark green color, makes a beautiful appearance. The center blanches very readily to a beautiful golden white. It is very highly esteemed by all classes of planters, and is largely used for salad purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN.—Leaves are broad and large with the edges slightly cut, and more or less twisted and waved. When blanched it is one of the best sorts for salad, but is frequently used to cook like spinach. Prepaid, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Garlic

A member of the onion family but much stronger in flavor, used mainly for seasoning. Soil should be a well drained rich sandy loam. Bulbs should be separated into single cloves. Plant cloves 4 to 6 inches apart in rows 15 inches apart and cover about 2 inches deep. Harvest in same manner as onions. Seed garlic for planting, postpaid, ¼ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00. Large size for eating, postpaid, ¼ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Kale or Borecole

One ounce for 200 feet of drill or 5,000 plants.

Kale belongs to the Cabbage family, but makes no head. Its habit of growth is similar to that of Collards and the leaves are broken off in the same manner and used for "greens." It is very hardy in growth, withstanding considerable cold. When cooked it is very tender and delicious and the most delicate in flavor of all of the Cabbage family.

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH.—Rarely exceeding 18 inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to 3 feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

SIBERIAN.—Large broad leaves plain in center, but heavily curled at edge. Is a fast grower, very hardy and will stand longer in the spring than any other sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH.—Very hardy; leaves long, light green, deeply curled and cut at edges. Plant grows about 2 feet high. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

Kohlrabi

One ounce to 100 feet of row.

A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, which combines the flavor of both. It forms a turnip-shaped bulb above the ground, which is prepared for the table like turnips. If used when young and tender, makes a delicate and desirable vegetable. Sow in rows 15 to 20 inches apart, thinning out to 6 inches.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The best variety. Bulbs about the size of an apple when ready for use. Pale whitish green color. They have a delicate cabbage flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

Leek

Leek is a member of the onion family, but does not form a bulb. It is used for its root and stem or neck, which resembles a young or green onion, but is larger. The leaves are rather flat and more symmetrical than those of the onion. By planting in depressed rows and throwing the dirt to them as they grow, and even hilling up some, the neck can be grown as a long white stalk and the edible portion increased. The plants may be grown in a seed bed and transplanted the same as onions, about 6 inches apart in rows 12 to 18 inches apart.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG (Broad London.)—This is a strong-growing variety, producing large, thick stems of sweet flavor when properly blanched. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00.

Prices are subject to change without notice. Where prices have changed we will send seed to the amount of money sent.



Big Boston Lettuce.

Lettuce

One ounce for 3,000 plants; 3 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE.—Lettuce in Florida is usually grown as an open-ground crop during the winter months. The ground should be rich or well fertilized, with good drainage but plenty of moisture. For the production of crisp, tender lettuce, free from bitterness, the growth must be continuous and rapid. Prepare the seed bed and thoroughly wet down till it is soaked. The seed may be soaked over night and mixed with dry sand. By having the bed wet and the seed soaked, they will start a little quicker and the ants will give less bother, as they do not care for a seed that has started to grow. The seed may be planted in rows in the bed and covered lightly or may be broadcast, pressed into the soil firmly and covered with sacks. Care should be taken to see that the surface of the soil is kept moist, so that the seed will not become dry when once germination has started. Transplant 12 inches apart into rows 15 to 18 inches apart and give frequent cultivation.

BIG BOSTON, W. S.—This is probably the most generally used variety in cultivation, especially in Florida. It is a cabbage head—butter type, medium large, well shaped, globular, medium light green in color, with a slight tinge of brown on the edges of the outer leaves. It is early, hardy, and a good shipper. The leaf is smooth, with a tendency to a bright sheen, and the heart is a golden yellow. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. \$4.50.

MAY KING.—An extra early sort, which resembles the Big Boston, but is superior to that variety for home or local market. They are of good size, being only slightly smaller than the Big Boston, and very attractive in appearance. The outer leaves are a light green, tinged slightly with brown, and the heart is a rich golden yellow, crisp, tender, and of very delicate flavor. The best for home or local market. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, 5 lbs. \$5.25.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER (80 days).—A cabbage butter head, very popular in many parts of the State for shipping to Northern markets. The heads are large, with a rich golden heart, solid and crisp. The leaves are thick dark green, tinged with brown, and slightly spotted. Hardy and a good shipper. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

HANSON (90 days).—A very attractive curled and crisp heading sort, with medium size hard heads. Leaves broad curled and with edges fringed and color light green. Crisp and tender. The best of its class and of finest quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON (80 days).—This is one of the standard American loose-leaf sorts. It is a non-heading, bunching variety, light yellowish green in color and of large size. Early and of fine quality. Leaves are fine and delicate in texture. Extensively used by market gardeners when a loose leaf sort is wanted. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

Romaine, Cos or Celery Lettuce

In this type of lettuce the leaves are long and narrow. A great favorite in certain markets. Should be treated the same as ordinary lettuce, but is much preferred by some on account of excellent quality and delicate flavor.

WHITE PARIS (85 days).—This is the best Cos lettuce. It is medium large and medium green in color. It forms a good well-folded head of fine quality. It is also sold under the name of Trianon Cos, which is synonymous. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

Muskmelon or Cantaloupe

One ounce for 75 hills; 3 pounds per acre.

CULTURE.—The term Muskmelon is properly applied to all this class of fruits. The term Cantaloupe was originally applied to a certain type of melon grown in Italy, but in this country has lost its significance and is used interchangeably with the name Muskmelon. The soil best suited to them is a deep, rich, but light warm sandy loam. A little thoroughly rotted stable manure may be worked into the hill, but should be put deep and well mixed. The hills may be from 4 to 6 feet apart each way. After the hills have been worked up, the ground should be well firmed, so it will not dry out. Put 8 or 10 seeds in each hill on the firm moist earth and cover from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch deep and firm with the hoe or by stepping on the hill. When the danger of insects is past, pull out all but 2 plants. Constant, but shallow cultivation should be given. The ends of the vines may be pinched to induce lateral growth when they reach the length of four feet.

Muskmelons are ready to pick when the stem where it joins the melon begins to crack and will separate easily. If pulled before that time, the melon will not ripen with good flavor.

Use "Black Leaf 40" for aphids, Arsenate of Lead or Arsenite of Zinc for the melon-worm and a catch crop of Early Summer squash for the pickle worm. It is difficult to reach the latter pest with a poison because of its habits. The best plan, therefore, is to plant 3 or 4 rows of early squash to each acre. The large flower and tender fruit attract the worm and should be picked and destroyed before the worm matures. Repeated plantings of squash should be made at intervals of one week.

BANANA (75 days).—A distinct variety with fruits from 18 to 24 inches long and 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Skin is creamy white and free from netting. Flesh is deep salmon, thick and of good quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, 5 lbs. \$5.50.

We make no effort to compete in price with cheap seed. Our seeds are carefully tested.



BURRELL'S GEM.—A very fine melon of the netted Gem type, sloping at the ends and about 6 inches long and 5 inches in diameter. Skin is dark green. The flesh is thick, firm, delicious, tender and a deep orange-salmon color. Rind very thin. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, 5 lbs. \$5.00.

POLLOCK NO. 10-25, Salmon Tint.—This is the latest and by all odds the most successful of any recent introduction of the Rocky Ford melon type. It is a selection from the strain known as Pollock No. 25, Salmon Tint, and is probably the most profitable melon now known. It is very uniform in size and is heavily netted. It packs well, and carries well, and is therefore one of the best shippers known and reaches market in excellent condition. It is rust resistant, and early. It cuts with a golden center, generally shading out to an emerald green near the rind. It is rapidly replacing other melons of the Rocky Ford type for market. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, 5 lbs. \$8.00.

HONEY DEW.

This is a hybrid Cassaba melon of recent introduction, which gives every promise of becoming one of the most popular ever introduced. Its average size is about 6 inches in diameter and 7 to 8 inches in length, and its weight about 5 to 6 pounds. The skin is smooth, with only an occasional net, and when ripe is a creamy yellow. The rind is thin, but very tough. This makes the melon one of the best shippers, and it keeps



Honey Dew Melon.

without shrinking for several weeks. The flesh is very sweet and delicate, with a mingling of flavors; green, fine-grained and very thick, leaving a small seed cavity. The melon slips from the vine when ripe. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, 5 lbs. \$9.50.

IMPROVED RUST RESISTANT EDEN GEM (72 days).—The melons run uniform standard size, the exceptionally heavy netting being laced over the entire surface of the melon, making it an ideal shipper. It is green fleshed, shading to salmon about the seed cavity, which is unusually small. The flesh is solid and fine grained, flavor unexcelled. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, 5 lbs. \$5.50.

THOROUGHBERED ROCKY FORD (75 days).—This is of uniform size and shape, thickly netted and ribbed. Flesh firm, green and of delicious flavor. This is the sort generally planted by the market growers in the West for shipping. Our seed is grown in the famous Rocky Ford district in Colorado. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.15, 5 lbs. \$5.00.

POLLOCK'S SALMON TINT, No. 25.—A highly rust-resistant strain of the Rocky Ford type, but with salmon-tinted flesh. A great favorite with market growers because of its fine shipping qualities. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.35, 5 lbs. \$6.00.

LARGE HACKENSACK.—A large, round melon, flattened at the ends. It is heavily netted and deeply ribbed. The flesh is green and of fine quality. A strong grower and a great favorite with many. Postpaid, pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, 5 lbs. \$5.50.

Watermelons

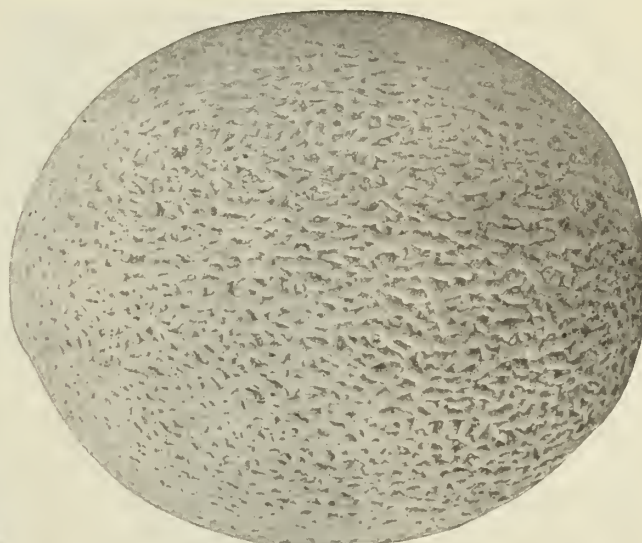
One ounce for 30 hills; 3 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE.—Watermelons require the same treatment as muskmelons, except that they require more room. Make the hills 8 to 10 feet apart.

ALABAMA SWEET.—A large oblong, dark green-striped melon, with tough rind. Flesh bright red, solid and sweet. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, 5 lbs. \$3.75.

FLORIDA FAVORITE (95 days).—A very great favorite with many of our customers. Of good size with stripes of light and dark green. Thin rind with flesh crisp, sweet and deep red. Fine flavor. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, 10 lbs. \$7.50.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE or GYPSY.—A very popular sort. Large size, striped and mottled with various shades of green. Flesh bright scarlet. Rind thin but tough. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$7.00.



Rust Resistant Eden Gem.

KLECKLEY SWEET (85 days).—This is the most popular melon for home use or for home market. It is dark green and somewhat mottled. Has a thin rind, which, while fairly tough, is not tough enough to make it a good shipper. The melons will run from 18 to 20 inches long and 10 to 12 in diameter. The flesh is beautiful in color, with solid heart, crisp, sweet, fine-grained and delicious flavor. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, 10 lbs. \$8.00.

TOM WATSON.—A large, long, dark green melon, sometimes weighing 50 or 60 pounds. The rind is thin but very tough, which makes it one of the best shippers. The flesh is a rich red, firm, crisp and of good quality. This melon has become a great favorite with the market growers on account of its fine appearance, and excellent shipping qualities. For home use, however, it is not quite so good as the Kleckley Sweet. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$7.00.

IRISH GRAY.—A new melon that gives every promise of becoming the most popular and the best all purpose melon on the market. It has proven to be the best shipper that we have. The eating quality is fine, the red flesh being sweet and free from stringiness, but is firm and compact. The size is large, oblong in shape; rind is very tough and yellowish grey in color. Ripens a little earlier than Tom Watson. Try it. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$12.00.

COLORADO PRESERVING CITRON.—For making pickles or preserves. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Mustard

One ounce for 200 feet of drill.

CULTURE.—Mustard is usually grown in the South for "greens," though it may be used as a salad plant. Sow thickly in rows about 15 to 18 inches apart. Thin the large-leaved sorts to about 10 to 15 inches apart, transplanting those pulled out. The larger leaves on these may be pulled off and the plant left to grow. The small-leaved sorts are usually pulled.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—The sort most generally used in the South. The leaves are light green and finely curled at the edges. One of the small leaved sorts used by pulling the plants and cutting off the roots the leaves only being used. To keep a supply in the garden plantings should be made every 2 or 3 weeks, as it soon runs to seed. Hardy and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

WHITE.—A dark green, smooth-leaved sort. Mild and tender when young, and a good salad. Seed light yellow and pungent. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

CHINESE BROAD-LEAVED.—A hardy sort with leaves that sometimes grow 8 inches wide and 15 inches long, with a heavy mid-rib. Deeply savoyed and with a fine pungent flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

ELEPHANT'S EAR.—A large smooth-leaved sort, similar to Chinese Broad-leaved, except that the leaf is smooth. Postpaid, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Okra

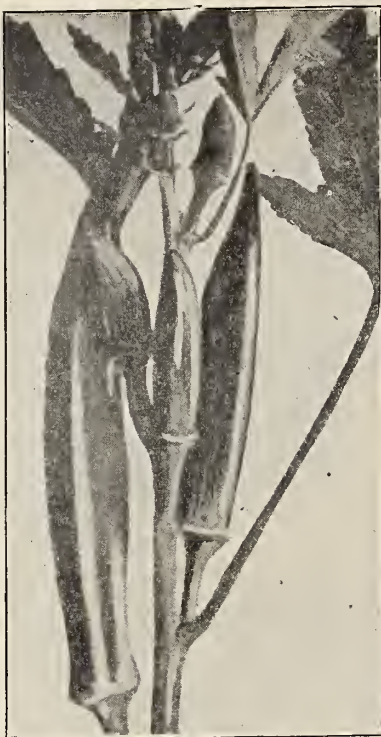
One ounce will plant 100 hills. Ten pounds to plant an acre. About 70 days from planting to maturity.

CULTURE.—Sow seed thinly in warm, well drained soil, in shallow drills, 2 to 3 feet apart. After the plants are up, thin to 9 to 12 inches apart; cultivate frequently, and draw a little earth to the stems as they grow. Gather when young and tender.

WHITE VELVET.—Bears round, white, smooth pods, of extra large size, in great abundance. Oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, 10 lbs. \$5.50.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH PODDED.—Wonderfully productive. Intense green pods, 8 or 9 inches long, very superior for canning. Oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, 10 lbs. \$5.50.

DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC.—Short, thick pods. Oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, 10 lbs. \$5.50.



Perkins' Mammoth Poded.

Onions

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds per acre.

CULTURE.—It is the usual practice to sow onion seed in the fall, and most sorts will not do well if planted in Florida as late as January. Our trials, however, indicate that a good crop of onions for home use may be grown from seed planted in January and February, if Prizetaker or Australian Brown are used. They may be planted either in a seed bed, or in the row where they are to stand. Keep the soil well watered and well worked till the onions are matured.

When fully matured pull and transfer to where they can cure in the shade, as sun-cured onions do not keep as well as where cured in shade. The crop should be given thorough and clean culture.

PRIZE-TAKER (Yellow Globe Spanish).—A very attractive onion of large size and nearly globular in shape. The skin is a straw color and the flesh is white, very tender, generally mild and of good flavor. It is a fairly good keeper. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN.—A medium-sized sort with an attractive brown color. Flesh hard and solid and of mild flavor. A very popular sort for keeping over to late summer and fall, as its keeping qualities are excellent. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

RED CREOLE.—A red onion of good size and quality largely grown in Louisiana for shipping. An excellent keeper and a heavy yielder. In shape it is very similar to the Bermudas, but is much stronger in flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Onion Sets

One quart to 40 feet of row. Ten to 12 bushels to the acre, according to size.

CULTURE.—Plant the sets 4 inches apart in rows about half-inch deep and 1 foot between the rows. If wanted for green onions only they may be covered three or four inches. If wanted for bottom onions, the Bermuda sets should be planted. They will give a good per cent of fair-sized onions.

Sets are sold by the pound. A bushel weighs about 32 lbs, but will vary with time of season.

Prices subject to market changes. The following are the prices when we go to press:

WHITE BERMUDA (Crystal Wax).—Postpaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, 8 lbs. \$1.25, 32 lbs. \$4.00.

YELLOW BERMUDA.—Postpaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.10. Not prepaid, 8 lbs. \$1.00, 32 lbs. \$3.75.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS (Silverskin).—Postpaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.20. Not prepaid, 8 lbs. \$1.10, 32 lbs. \$3.80.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS.—Postpaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, 8 lbs. \$1.05, 32 lbs. \$3.60.

RED MULTIPLIERS.—Postpaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

WINTER TOP or EGYPTIAN.—Postpaid, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

Parsley

One ounce for 150 feet of drill; 3 pounds per acre.

CULTURE.—Parsley is used for garnishing meats and flavoring soups. Many do not consider soups complete without it. The seed is rather slow to germinate, and may be soaked a few hours in warm water till they swell slightly. Sow in drills about 1 foot apart and later thin to about 4 inches apart in the row.

MOSS-CURLED.—An excellent sort with light green leaves, extra curled and of attractive appearance. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Parsnips

One ounce for 200 feet of drill; 3 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE.—Parsnips, like all root crops, should be planted on soil that has been worked at least 12 inches deep. Well fertilized, sandy loam that has plenty of moisture but good drainage is best. Plant the seed in rows about 15 to 18 inches apart, covering about ¼ inch deep. The seed is slow to sprout and may take 3 weeks, and the young sprout is very tender and delicate, and we therefore advise planting radish seed with the parsnip. The radish will come quickly. Mark the row so it may be worked, and break any crust that may have formed, so the tender parsnip may come through.

HOLLOW CROWN.—A standard sort with long white, smooth, tender roots, with good flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.35.

Garden or English Peas

One pound to 75 to 100 feet of row, 150 pounds per acre. Ready for use in 60 to 70 days.

Smooth peas weigh about 60 lbs. per bushel and the wrinkled sorts about 56 lbs.



CULTURE.—Peas may be planted in Florida at any time from September to February. For best results they should be planted on ground that has had an application of ground limestone and phosphorus, and be inoculated with Mulford's Culture. Sow in double rows about 8 inches apart, making distance between double rows 3 to 4 feet; cover about 2 inches for quick bearing. If covered about 4 inches they will give a longer bearing season.

ALASKA or EARLIEST OF ALL (50 days).—The earliest blue variety in cultivation. Pods of medium size, dark green, straight, about 2½ inches long and containing five or six peas; height about 30 inches. Very uniform in growth. The color of its pods makes it a most desirable shipping variety, and it is a splendid long-distance shipper, as it retains its color a long time. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 2 lbs. 55c, 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$16.80.

FIRST and BEST (52 days).—This is the pea that is listed by some seed houses as John L. It is one of the earliest of the extra early peas. Fine either for market or home garden. A small, smooth pea; about 2½ feet high. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 2 lbs. 55c, 5 lbs. \$1.30. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$16.80.

BLISS EVERBEARING (70 days).—The best medium-early, wrinkled pea; pods large, well-filled; grows 2½ to 3 feet high. Sow thinly. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 2 lbs. 55c, 5 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.15, 100 lbs. \$20.00.

DWARF TELEPHONE (Carter's Daisy).—A very desirable sort, ready for picking in about 65 days. Vines are medium light green with rather coarse foliage and grow about 18 inches high. Pods are pale green, broad, straight, about



Bliss Everbearing Peas.

4 inches long and well filled. Fine flavor. Seed are pale green, large and much wrinkled. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 45c, 2 lbs. 85c, 5 lbs. \$2.00. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$4.00, 100 lbs. \$25.20.

GRADUS OR PROSPERITY (55 days).—One of the finest extra early sorts, it being only a few days later than First and Best; pods very large, about 3¼ inches long, well filled with large, wrinkled peas of light green color and of finest quality; 3 feet high. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 65c, 5 lbs. \$1.60. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.75, 100 lbs. \$23.80.

THOMAS LAXTON.—A second early wrinkled sort, growing about 2½ feet high. Hardy and productive, with pods of large size and blunt at each end, containing 7 or 8 peas of deep green color. Very similar to Gradus, the pods being a little smaller and maturing a few days later, but a little more productive. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 65c, 5 lbs. \$1.60. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.75, 100 lbs. \$23.75.

LAXTONIAN.—This is an ideal pea for the home garden or market, medium dwarf in habit of growth, reaching a height of about 1½ feet. Pods are similar to those of Gradus and about as large, and seldom have any blank spaces. A little earlier than Gradus. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 50c, 2 lbs. 90c, 5 lbs. \$2.00. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$4.50, 100 lbs. \$25.00.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.—An extra early pea of vigorous constitution and very productive. Pods are of good size and are well filled with peas of fine quality. The plant is about 15 inches in height and is easily grown. Very popular for home gardens, for successive sowing. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 65c, 5 lbs. \$1.55. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.50, 100 lbs. \$22.40.

POTLATCH (61 days).—Strong, vigorous vines, of even growth, about 20 to 24 inches high, and dark green, luxuriant foliage. Productive. Pods are medium green in color, 3½ to 4 inches long, broad and pointed, and shell out well. Seed green, wrinkled and large in size. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 65c, 5 lbs. \$1.70. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$4.00, 100 lbs. \$25.00.

TELEPHONE.—An old standard main crop, wrinkled sort. Grows about 4 feet high. Strong and vigorous. Pods are broad, straight, pointed, about 4½ inches long and contain 8 large size peas. Very productive. Pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 65c, 5 lbs. \$1.70. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$4.00, 100 lbs. \$25.20.

Reasons why you should buy our seed:
 Because we give you a square deal.
 Because we give satisfaction.
 Because our seeds are especially selected and tested for use in the Southeastern States.
 Because our prices are right.
 Because our seeds are right.

Peppers

One ounce for 1,000 plants; ½ lb. per acre.

CULTURE.—Pepper seed, like eggplant, does not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees; hence in the spring they should either be started in hot beds or protected boxes or else deferred until the ground gets well warmed up. When plants have 6 to 8 leaves and danger of frost is past, they can be set in open ground in rows 3 feet apart, 14 to 16 inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to produce fruit, draw the earth up around the stem as a partial support.

RUBY GIANT—The Ruby King-Chinese Giant Cross.—Has the good qualities of both without the undesirable qualities of either. Exceptionally large size. Heavy bearer for so large a pepper. Flesh thick, mild and sweet. The plants grow large and upright, mature early and are much more productive than Chinese Giant. Our stock of this pepper is from a fancy selected strain and we can supply high-grade seed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, 5 lbs. \$24.00.

RUBY KING (135 days).—A great favorite with many. Plants are vigorous, bushy, grow about 2 feet high and are very productive. Fruit is large, running from 4 to 6 inches long and 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, broad at its top and tapering slightly. Bright red when ripe, sweet and mild. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, 5 lbs. \$24.00.

CHINESE GIANT (145 days).—A large size, late pepper which when ripe is a rich scarlet. Is a very popular sort for salads and stuffed peppers on account of its size and mild flavor. The plants grow about 2 feet high and are very prolific. Pkt. 15c, oz. 60c, ¼ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$6.50, 5 lbs. \$32.00.

ROYAL KING.—Unsurpassed in evenness of size and shape. The great shipping and home garden pepper. Flesh unusually thick and sweet, averaging twice as thick as Ruby King. Peppers large and blocky; large per cent four-lobed. Color beautiful dark green, changing to bright crimson when ripe. In variety test of 72 lots of seed from prominent seedsmen. Royal King commenced bearing early and held up to the end of the season better than any other variety. Our growers have had exceptional yields from this variety, under favorable conditions as much as 800 bushels per acre. The plants are large and heavily branched, bearing large, fully developed fruits even in dry weather and to the end of the season, until killed by frost. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.25, 5 lbs. \$20.00.

PERFECTION PIMIENTO.—This variety was introduced from Spain, and we believe it to be a very valuable addition to the present varieties, as it has qualities superior to any of the well-grown kinds. While not as large as the Chinese Giant, it is heavier, on account of its extremely thick flesh, averaging ¼ inch or more, which has a mild, sweet, yet deliciously pungent flavor when used either green or ripe. Its thick flesh allows the skin to be removed, which can be done easily by dipping them in scalding water. When used as a salad, its mild flavor and color make it very attractive.



Ruby Giant.

to the eye as well as to the palate. The plant is very prolific, producing a large number of fruits. When ripe it is bright red, smooth, conical in shape and the thickest fleshed of any that we know. Many seedsmen are supplying the Tomato Pepper under this name. We supply only the genuine used for making the Spanish Pimiento. We recommend this new pepper for both the home garden and market supply. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, 5 lbs. \$19.00.

LONG RED CAYENNE.—The well-known hot sort. Bright red when ripe and very pungent. Pods about 4 inches long and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

SMALL NARROW CAYENNE.—Much the same as the above, but more slender and a little shorter. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

RED CHILI.—A small tapering prolific sort. Very hot. Much used for pepper sauce. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

TABASCO.—A small sort used in making Tabasco sauce. It is pungent and strong and very prolific. Largely grown for market but is a very desirable sort for family use when a hot pepper is wanted. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

Pe-Tsai

(Chinese Cabbage, Celery Cabbage)

A New Vegetable Which Should Be Grown in Every Garden.

This little-known vegetable is destined, we believe, to have a wide sale, as it makes a most delicious salad. It is becoming more popular every year. Under good conditions it makes a large head, 15 to 18 inches high by 6 to 8 inches in diameter. It bleaches a beautiful greenish white. The heads are almost as firm and solid as cabbage, but the texture of the leaf stalk is as tender as celery or lettuce. It has a fine, delicate flavor, far better than cabbage, and more like the flavor of the imported French endive, or chicory. It is served on the table like lettuce, with French dressing, or it makes an excellent coleslaw, dressed exactly as when made from a head of cabbage. When cooked like a cabbage it is very delicate in flavor, tasting more like cauliflower, though we prefer it served raw.

The plants should be transplanted when quite small, like lettuce plants. They should be given plenty of room, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and 18 to 20 inches in the row. The soil best suited is a low moist or even wet soil; drained muck would grow it to perfection. Plant in late summer or fall and treat about as cabbage. When planted too late, it has a tendency to make a loose head and soon shoots to seed.

KINSHU HAKUSAI.—There are several sorts of Chinese Cabbage, but this is one of the best and most popular sort. The heart is snowy white and very sweet and tender. Very hardy. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

PAOTING.—This is one of the best of the firm heading sorts. It is large, tender, crisp and compact. It sometimes produces a head 15 lbs. in weight. Fine quality and excellent flavor. One of the best for home or market planting. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00.

Pumpkins

One ounce for 30 hills; 3 pounds per acre.

CULTURE.—Pumpkins are cultivated in the same manner as melons and cucumbers. Plant in hills 10 to 12 feet apart. They may be planted alone or in the cornfield.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS (115 days).—The largest pumpkin in general use. They have been known to weigh as much as 200 pounds. They are round, but flattened at the stem and blossom ends, slightly ribbed; rind is salmon-orange with thick flesh, which is deep yellow. While this sort is used for pies by many, we do not believe it gives as good results as the regular Pie Pumpkin, as the flesh is not so fine-grained. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.40.

CONNECTICUT FIELD.—The standard pumpkin grown in fields throughout a large part of the corn belt for stock feed. Vines are strong, vigorous and very prolific. Fruits are large size, smooth, hard, reddish orange skin and rich orange yellow flesh. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, 5 lbs. \$5.75.

STRIPED CASHAW or CROOKNECK (75 days).—A crookneck pumpkin of large size, striped green and white. The flesh is very thick, rich golden yellow in color, tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50.

INDIAN or SEMINOLE.—This is the pumpkin which is grown extensively by the Seminole Indians in Florida and used by them as a substantial article of food. It is small, being about the size of a large grapefruit, but varying somewhat in shape, some being round and flattened and some being bell-shaped. The vine is a strong grower and a heavy bearer. The skin is tough and hard and they are good keepers. The flesh is of good thickness and sweet and delicious. They may be cooked the same as any other variety. The Seminoles bake them in hot ashes as they would a sweet potato. They are fine simply split open, the seeds removed, the cavity filled with sweetened milk, a little butter and seasoning and baked till soft. They may then be eaten direct from the shell. If planted near trees, they will run to a considerable height.

This is a native pumpkin that every one who cares for pumpkins should have in their garden. It is a prolific yielder and the surplus makes good feed for the stock. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75.

SOUTHERN CHEESE or KENTUCKY FIELD.—A very popular productive sort. Fruits are large, round, flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed, and creamy buff in color. Flesh yellow and very deep. Fine quality. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00.

SUGAR or PIE.—A round pumpkin growing about 8 or 10 inches in diameter. Rind is orange-yellow and hard, making it a good keeper. The flesh light yellow, thick, fine-grained and excellent flavor. A popular favorite for pies or canning. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Radishes

One ounce for 100 feet drill; 8 pounds per acre.

CULTURE.—Radishes require a light, rich soil, as they lose their crispness in heavy soils. The small sorts that become pithy should be eaten when quite small and should be planted every 10 days to give a succession. The large winter sorts do not become so pithy as a rule, and should be grown to good size. Make the rows 12 to 15 inches apart.



Early Crimson Giant Radish

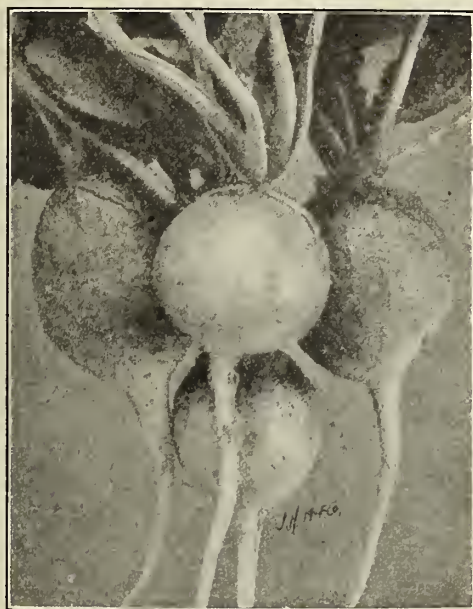
EARLY CRIMSON GIANT or GIANT BUTTER.—Turnip-shaped. Desirable for forcing or outdoor planting. Will produce Radishes nearly twice the size of other red forcing varieties, and, in spite of their large size, will retain their crispness and solidity. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.—Very early; the French favorite. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—WHITE TIPPED.—A handsome very early round sort; skin bright scarlet on top, shading to white on the bottom; crisp and fine. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX (Turnip-shaped).—An excellent round, white sort, always crisp, fine-grained, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST (Olive-shaped).—Scarlet with lower part white tipped. A general favorite for an early half-long variety for home use or market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.—Roots 5 to 6 inches long, smooth, tender and bright carmine-red in color. Small tops, very long, crisp. A favorite. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

CINCINNATI MARKET (The Glass).—Deep red, 6 to 7 inches long, flesh white, almost transparent, brittle and crisp. Very small tops. Stands in usable condition longer than most others. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

LONG WHITE VIENNA (Lady Finger).—Of rapid growth and fine shape; skin and flesh snow white; the finest of the long white sorts. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

LONG WHITE ICICLE.—Long, slender, white; crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

WHITE CHINESE or NEW CELESTIAL (or Cal. Mammoth White Winter).—Ready for use when three inches long and continues until nearly six inches long, making it almost an all-seasons radish. Flesh firm, solid and pure white. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10.

ROSE CHINA WINTER.—Bright scarlet-colored skin, flesh white and quality excellent; one of the best for fall and winter use; about 4 inches long and stump-rooted. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10.

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—One of the hardiest sorts, roots grow 8 to 9 inches long and 2 to 3 in diameter. Nearly black in color, but the flesh is white and good flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH.—A winter radish, fine quality, round, 3 to 4 inches in diameter; skin is black, flesh white and crisp, and good flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

Roselle

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in March in a seed bed. Transplant during May or June. Make the rows about 6 feet apart and set 3 feet apart in the row. Cultivate frequently and keep free from weeds, even through the rainy season, and fertilize about as for eggplant or peppers. The soil should be well drained and not too rich. The bolls and even the young shoots are used for making jelly, which has a distinctive flavor. For canning, the young bolls should be used. They should be picked before the seed become bitter and sufficient fibre develops to prevent them from snapping off. Pick by bending the boll over and snapping it off. The cooked bolls may be used as substitute for cranberries, which it much resembles in color. We do not know of anyone growing this on a commercial scale, but believe if produced in large quantities, would find a ready

market. Every family should have a few plants in the garden. It matures seed only in the southern part of the State and in the northern part must be given the benefit of the full growing season, and even then the yield is not as heavy as in the South, and is somewhat uncertain.

VICTOR.—This is the plant advertised as the Lemonade plant and as Florida Cranberry. Pkt. 15c, oz. 60c.

Salsify (Oyster Plant)

One ounce for 100 feet drill, 5 lbs. per acre.

Salsify is becoming more popular every year. The root, which grows about 12 inches long and about 1 inch in diameter at the crown and is tapering in shape, is cooked in various ways and has a flavor similar to that of the cooked oyster.

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as carrots and parsnips. A light sandy loam, which has been prepared deep, is best. Work frequently. Plant in rows 12 to 15 inches apart and thin to about 3 or 4 inches.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—The most popular sort. Roots white, and of delicate flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00.

Spinach

One ounce to 100 feet of row; 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Ready for use in 50 to 60 days.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills 12 to 15 inches apart every two weeks for succession, and thin out for use as it grows. Sow New Zealand in hills about 2 feet apart each way, 3 or 4 seeds to a hill.

LONG STANDING.—Deep green, thick, fleshy, smooth leaves. Slow to run to seed. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY LEAVED (Norfolk Savoy).—Very early and hardy. Plant of upright growth with medium sized, broad, pointed, thick, glossy, dark green leaves, wrinkled and curled. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25.

NEW ZEALAND.—Not like the common spinach in growth or appearance. Has a thick, fleshy stem with medium-size, fleshy, crystalline leaves. The stems are cut for use and the plant puts out new growth. Used in the same way as spinach. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Squash

One ounce for 25 hills; 4 to 5 pounds per acre. Ready in about 60 days for early varieties and 120 to 150 days for late.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as cucumbers and melons, the bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the running kinds from 6 to 9 feet apart.

EARLY WHITE BUSH OR PATTY PAN (40 days).—Of dwarf habit and upright growth. Greenish-white when young, changing to creamy-white. A very popular sort. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

LONG ISLAND WHITE BUSH.—An improved strain of Early White Scallop Bush; very prolific. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

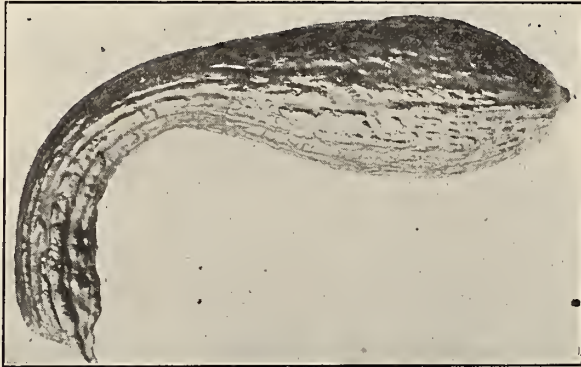
WOOD'S PROLIFIC.—An extra early sort of the Patty Pan type. One of the greatest value to our market gardeners and truckers. Florida truckers, who grow for the earliest market, grow every season hundreds of acres for shipment to the large Northern markets. Being earlier than any other squash, it readily commands high prices, and has proved quite a profitable variety. It is ten days earlier than Early White Bush, is of



the same bushy growth and about the same shaped fruits, except that the scallops are not so pronounced, the squashes being better filled out and containing more flesh. The vines are of the true bush form, two feet high, of vigorous growth, giving the plant great producing power. If you grow for the earliest market, or if you want the earliest squashes in your garden, you must grow Wood's Prolific. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, 5 lbs. \$7.00, postpaid.

MAMMOTH WHITE SCALLOP BUSH (50 days).—Not so early as the Early White Bush, but it produces larger fruits, often 12 inches in diameter, with scalloped edges, and creamy-white in color. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25, 5 lbs. \$6.00.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK (45 days).—An old standard sort, early and productive. Rich yellow in color, heavily warted, and thick flesh of good quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, 5 lbs. \$7.00.



Crookneck Squash.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK (50 days).—Similar to the Golden Summer Crookneck, but a little later, much larger and more productive. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, 5 lbs. \$7.00.

GOLDEN CUSTARD.—Mammoth strain of the Golden Bush. A valuable variety; golden yellow flesh; fine quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, 5 lbs. \$6.00.

COCOZELLE (Italian Vegetable Marrow).—A summer variety of bush growth. Fruits oblong, about 12 inches long and 5 inches in diameter. Color dark green, marked with yellow and lighter green stripes. The young fruits sliced and fried in oil make a delicacy preferred by many to the eggplant. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, 5 lbs. \$7.00.

Running Sorts

BOSTON MARROW.—An oval shaped squash, with a hard, deep cream-colored shell. A good keeper and of fine quality for pies or canning. Flesh is tender and fine-grained. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10, 5 lbs. \$5.00.

HUBBARD.—The well known and popular winter squash. Skin dark-green. Flesh rich yellow, tender and of fine quality. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, 5 lbs. \$7.00.

DELICIOUS.—We recommend this as one of the most desirable fall and winter squashes for the South. It is somewhat similar to the Hubbard, having a dark olive-green, hard shell, but is superior in flavor and table qualities; a more reliable cropper, and makes a most desirable winter vegetable. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, 5 lbs. \$9.00.

Swiss Chard

This is a Beet producing leaves only, of a quality superior to those of the ordinary Beet, and excellent as greens. Cultivate about the same as spinach, sowing the seeds in drills about 2 feet apart. As it grows, thin out for use. Good cultivation will greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves. The leaf stem is wide and heavy. It may be cooked with the leaf as greens or it may be cooked alone like celery or asparagus. There is no crop grown in the garden that will produce as much "greens" on so small a space as this.

GIANT LUCULLUS.—The stalks are thick and broad and several inches long below the leaf. The leaves are very crisp, tender, and heavily crumpled. Grows about 2 feet high. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Tomatoes

CULTURE.—Sow in seed beds either broadcast or in rows. After danger of frost is over transplant in the field in rows about 4 to 5 feet apart, setting the plants 2 to 3 feet apart in the row. We prefer to have the plants 8 or 10 inches high and set them in the ground so that only a couple of inches of the stem shows. They may be fruited a little earlier by transplanting into paper pots when small, in which case they may be transplanted in the field without disturbing the roots.

ACME.—An old early sort. Purple, round, smooth, solid, good size, and borne in clusters of 4 or 5. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 5 lbs. \$17.00.

BEAUTY.—A popular early sort. Medium-size, round, solid, smooth, and purplish-red in color. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00, 5 lbs. \$14.50.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE.—This is without doubt the most popular tomato for Florida planting. It is early, purplish-pink in color, firm fleshed and of the finest flavor. The shape is a distinct globe of good size, but a considerable per cent are slightly elongated. This makes the ideal shape for slicing. The size and shape make it an easy tomato to pack. It is one of the best shippers in existence. It is smooth, ripens evenly, and is very productive. The strain that we offer is, we believe, the best grown and will prove to be as pure and true to type as any offered anywhere. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 5 lbs. \$16.00.

EARLY DETROIT (Purple).—The equal, if not the best, of any second Early Purple Tomato. It is a variety maturing medium early in season, having the remarkable feature of bearing uniform, large, handsome, smooth fruit through the long season, yielding in the aggregate even more marketable tomatoes than the standard and popular Beauty, which variety it most closely resembles. The fruit is almost globe-shaped, firm, and ships as well as any variety we know. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00.

JOHN BAER.—This tomato, introduced a few years ago, has become very popular because it has come up to the many good things said about it. It is extra early, brilliant deep red, smooth, very free from core; few seed, delicious flavor, solid and meaty; few if any culls; uniform in size, ripens evenly up to stem; a heavy yielder; a good shipper and resistant to blight. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 5 lbs. \$17.00.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL.—An early tomato, very popular with both home and market grower. Large size, smooth and a good cropper. Bright scarlet. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$3.00, 5 lbs. \$14.50.



Beauty Tomato.



Livingston's Globe Tomato.

FARLIANA (Sparks).—One of the best early tall sorts. Fruits are of good size, and borne in clusters, round, smooth and bright-red. A popular sort for early market. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 5 lbs. \$16.00.

DWARF CHAMPION (Tree Tomato).—The bush has short, thick, stiff stems, which hold the fruits well off the ground. The fruits are borne in clusters, are nearly round in shape, of medium size and purplish-red. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 5 lbs. \$16.00.

DUKE OF YORK.—Round, large, firm. Scarlet. Blight-resistant. A fine shipper. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, 5 lbs. \$18.75.

NEW STONE.—A great favorite with many as a main crop, shipping and canning sort. Fruits are bright-scarlet, of good size, uniform, smooth, round, slightly flattened, solid and with small seed cavity. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 5 lbs. \$12.00.

RED ROCK.—An improvement on the well known Stone as a late or canning sort. Exceedingly firm-fleshed; very large size, and ripens evenly without cracking. It produces its fruits in great number and the vine is a strong vigorous grower which protects the tomatoes to a great extent from sunscald. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

PONDEROSA (115 days).—A late sort with very large, irregular-shaped, flattened fruits. Heavy, firm and solid, with few seeds, and of purplish-red color. Very popular with home gardeners for training on stakes. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00.

MATCHLESS (115 days).—A rich cardinal red. Fruits are large, smooth, solid, free from core, of good flavor, and ripen clear up to the stem. A fine sort for table or canning. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 5 lbs. \$16.25.

YELLOW PEAR-SHAPED.—A small tomato used for preserving. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

YELLOW CHERRY-SHAPED.—A small yellow fruited sort used for preserving. The fruits are round, smooth, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c.

"Somebody Tells—Somebody."

Words full of meaning—but we do not fear them. We do our utmost to please with Service and Good Seeds, so that if "Somebody Tells Somebody" it will be a boost to us, and not a knock. We're jealous of our reputation, for—"a pleased customer is our best advertisement."

Turnips

One ounce to 175 feet of row; 2 to 3 pounds per acre. Ready for use in 60 to 90 days.

CULTURE.—Any kind of mellow, fertile soil, from the light, sandy loam to heavy clay, is adapted to this crop. In order to have turnips at their best, however, they should make a rapid, continuous growth, as otherwise they will be stringy and woody. Sow in drills about 18 inches apart. Thin to 4 to 6 inches. May also be sown broadcast in field.

SNOWBALL.—Very early, round, white skin and flesh, medium size. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

GOLDEN BALL (Orange Jelly.)—This is the best of the yellow-fleshed turnips for table use. The tops are small, roots medium size, round, smooth and deep yellow. The flesh is firm, crisp and excellent quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

AMBER GLOBE.—A large late sort extensively grown for stock as it is a fine keeper. Nearly globular form, skin bright yellow below ground and greenish above. Flesh pale yellow and fine-grained and sweet, making an excellent table sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

COW HORN.—Late, long form, rounded at end; length 10 to 12 inches and about 3 inches in diameter. Skin pure white, green at crown, flesh white and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF (65 days).—Probably the most widely cultivated and best known sort. Used extensively for sowing broadcast in corn. It is round and flat, white on the bottom and reddish-purple above the ground and a quick grower. Flesh sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH (Strap Leaf) (65 days).—Similar to the above except that the entire root is white. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.—The most popular sort we have. Valuable for either stock or table. Globe-shaped, with purple top, flesh white and tender. A heavy yielder. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE (75 days).—Medium early, large size, sometimes growing to weigh 12 to 15 pounds. Globe-shaped, skin pure white, flesh white. Good either for table or stock. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

WHITE EGG (70 days).—A quick-growing, pure white turnip of oval shape. Smooth, fine-grained and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN (Purple Top.)—A yellow-fleshed turnip of medium size and good keeping qualities. Roots are round with a purple top. Flesh is sweet and tender, making this sort an excellent one for table use as well as for stock. Postpaid, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

SOUTHERN PRIZE OR DIXIE LAND.—Very similar to Seven Top but of more recent introduction. The tops are more abundant, while the roots are of considerable size, more symmetrical and better in quality, and may be used for feeding. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 65c.



Purple Top White Globe Turnip.

SEVEN TOP.—Grown for its leaves only, which are cooked as greens. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 65c.

Rutabaga or Swede

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP.—A hardy, popular sort with a small neck; oblong in form with a small tap root. Skin is deep yellow below and purple above the ground. Flesh is yellow, solid, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Seeds of Pot, Sweet or Medicinal Herbs

(For Sowing.)

CARAWAY.—Used for flavoring. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c.

CATNIP.—Leaves used for seasoning; also makes good bee pasture. Pkt. 10c.

DILL.—Used for flavoring. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c.

HOREHOUND.—Pkt. 10c.

HOW TO PLANT SEEDS

Proper condition of soil, proper amounts of moisture and proper depth are necessary to success in planting. The soil should be well worked and free from trash and lumps and must be fine. The moisture can vary to some extent, but it must not dry out where the seeds are nor be so wet as to run together or keep out the air. Seeds should be covered, as a rule about four times their diameter. When so planted the germination process starts almost at once. If the ground dries out to the depth of the seeds after they start to germinate so that the seeds dry they will not come up and will not start again, no matter how much water is given afterwards. **Prevent this drying.** In a small seed bed it may be done by putting sacks on the ground, but in extensive planting it is better to firm the soil. **It will not be firmed too much by walking along on the row.** A hoe will not make it firm enough. If you do not use a heavy pressure wheel on your planter, walk on the row.

LAVENDER.—Pkt. 10c.

SAGE.—One ounce for 1,000 plants; leaves used for flavoring. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c.

THYME.—One ounce for 4,000 plants. leaves used for seasoning. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

FIELD SEEDS

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Field Corn

Fifty-six pounds per bushel.

HASTING'S PROLIFIC.—White Dent corn; small ears and oblong grains. Carefully selected seed. Postpaid, 1 lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 75c. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$1.20, 50 lbs. or more at 7½c per lb.

PUTNAM CO. WHITE.—This is a hard dent corn that is as near weevil proof as any corn we have handled. Grown here in Putnam county. Large size ear and a heavy yielder. Our grower took the seed from corn which has been grown in this county for years and has by careful selection and breeding gotten a strain that gives heavy yields under our conditions. This is the corn used by the winner in the Boys' Corn Club in this county, who grew over 73 bushels per acre. Postpaid, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$1.35, 50 lbs. or more at 8½c per lb.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN.—Should not be planted before June 1 and from then on to July 15. If planted earlier it has a tendency to run to stalk. If wanted for forage it gives best returns planted early. Full eared; large blades; fine ears. No other corn can be planted so late as this. Ears are good size, grains short to medium, cobs red and white and of medium size and a occasional grain will vary in color. Postpaid, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$1.45, 50 lbs. or more 9c per lb.

HICKORY KING.—White, large, very broad grain; small cob. Very popular and productive on rich soil; makes fine roasting ears and meal. Postpaid, 1 lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 80c. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$1.25, 50 lbs. or more 8c per lb.

IMPROVED YELLOW DENT.—Extra early; the standard yellow sort; large ears, deep grain; one of the best for the South. Postpaid, 1 lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 80c. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$1.20, 50 lbs. or more at 7½c per lb.

IMPROVED WHITE DENT.—A standard early white sort; large ear, large grain. Postpaid, 1 lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 80c. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$1.20, 50 lbs. or more at 7½c per lb.

BLUNT'S PROLIFIC.—An early white flinty corn, producing from 3 to 6 ears to the stalk. A heavy yielder. Postpaid, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 85c. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$1.45, 50 lbs. or more 9c per lb.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL.—An early white corn making in 90 to 100 days. Postpaid, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 80c. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$1.25, 50 lbs. or more at 8c per lb.

SNOWFLAKE (100 days).—White grain with white cob. Postpaid, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 80c. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$1.25, 50 lbs. or more at 8c per lb.

Corn for Fodder Purposes

Sweet corn will make green corn for feeding purposes much sooner than any other sort that we know. It does not grow so tall, but if planted in drills a good yield of best quality of green feed is made much sooner than in any other way.

EVERGREEN EARLY.—Postpaid, 1 lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 75c. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$1.15, 50 lbs. at 7c per lb.

MAMMOTH.—A little larger but not quite so early as Evergreen. Postpaid, 1 lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 80c. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$1.20, 50 lbs. at 7½c per lb.

Oats

Thirty-two Pounds Per Bushel.

Oats are our most important winter cover and pasture crop and our earliest hay or grain crop. Usually from one to two bushels of oats are sown per acre broadcast; drilling requires from one-half bushel to one bushel per acre.

Following prices are not prepaid.

Our stock has been recleaned.

Get our prices on larger quantities of any of the above.

BURT, or 90-DAY OAT.—This is the standard spring oat. Three weeks earlier than Rust Proof. Price: Pk. 50c, bu. \$1.25, 5 bu. \$6.00.

FULGHUM.—This oat of recent introduction has proven to be one of the best for the South. Many of our customers tell us it is the best oat that they have ever planted. It is early, rust resistant and a heavy yielder. Pk. 60c, bu. \$2.00, 5 bu. \$9.75.

Sweet Sorghums

Fifty Pounds to Bushel.

The Sorghums will make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop. There is no food that is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle, and it should be one of the staple crops of every Southern farmer. It can be cut over two or three times during a season. Sorghum will stand dry weather better than millet, and is a much surer and larger yielding crop. Sorghum also makes an excellent summer pasture for hogs and cattle. It is best to commence pasturing it when about a foot high, before it joints and sends up its stems. Sorghum makes an excellent hog pasture, to follow rape and rye.

CULTURE.—Plant up to August 1st. If in rows 3 feet apart, 6 to 10 pounds to the acre, or broadcast, 50 to 100 lbs. per acre. Prices subject to market changes. When ready to buy in larger quantities than below write us for price.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM (Called also Chinese).—Slender stalks, narrow leaves. Seed heads loose; seed reddish-yellow with black hulls, which usually do not shed in threshing; the earliest sorghum forage known, making in 70 to 100 days, according to climate. Produces about $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons of forage per acre. For forage sow till August 20th. Pound 20c, 5 lbs. 75c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$4.50.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM.—Erect and compact; heads larger, heavier stalks and heavier seed heads than Amber. Seed heads 3 inches wide, 5 to 7 inches long. Chaff a deep red, seed reddish-yellow. In threshing, seed are freed from hulls and are clean. Sown thickly makes more and better green forage than Amber. The great standard. Pound, 20c, 5 lbs. 75c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$4.50.

HONEY SORGHUM.—Catalogued by some seed houses as Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane. It is a true sorghum and should not be confused in any way with the Japanese Cane or the Ribbon Cane. The seed husk is red. The stalk grows nearly as large as common sugar cane and tall. It is a heavy yielder, and runs high in juice, which is unusually sweet. It has been reported to yield as much as 300 gallons per acre. The syrup made from it is light in color, sweet and rich in flavor. It is, of course, not as early as the smaller growing sorghums usually planted for green feeding, but is without doubt one of the most valuable of the sweet sorghums for forage or syrup yet introduced. Price, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.10, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.00, 50 lbs. \$8.75.

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM.—Also catalogued by some as Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane. It is not a cane, but is a true sorghum. Very similar to Goose Neck Sorghum, but has a straight head. Grows taller than other sorghum and is a heavy yielder. Extensively grown for syrup, as it makes the finest flavored of all the sorghum syrups. We have had some of our planters bring us stalks of this that were over 15 feet tall. Price per lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid.

Prices on all of sorghum are subject to market changes. When ready to buy get our prices.

Grain Sorghums

Fifty Pounds to Bushel.

Used as a part in all prepared chicken feeds. Sow with Cow Peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of Cow Peas per acre. Both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a crop of forage by itself, Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at rate of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, or drilled 2 pecks per acre—good for 3 or 4 cuttings. For seed, plants should be from 4 to 6 inches apart.

Prices subject to market changes.

WHITE KAFFIR.—A straight, upright growth, with stalky stem and wide leaves. Valuable for stock and poultry. A most valuable fodder corn; grows from 4 to 6 feet high. Stalks attain unusual thickness, and put out enormous leaves, dense foliage, shades the ground and conserves the moisture. The stalks do not harden like other varieties of sorghum, but keep green and brittle even when ripe. Fodder is relished by stock. Each stalk carries a large seed head. Price, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. postpaid, \$1.00; in quantity write for price.

RED KAFFIR.—This variety has red seed. Yields well on poor land and ripens earlier than the white, and probably a little more hardy. Stalk is more tender and juicy. Heads are longer and slender. Grows 5 or 6 feet. Prices same as on White Kaffir.

MILO MAIZE, or BRANCHING SORGHUM.—A variety of Sorghum, non-saccharine, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Grows in every way similar to Kaffir Corn. Three weeks earlier, making more grains per stalk. It bears dry weather, and makes its crop where corn would wholly fail. Plant in 3-foot rows, leaving 1 or 2 plants every 12 inches in the row, and cultivate heavily—5 to 6 stools from each seed, cut green many times. Very productive. Price, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. prepaid, \$1.00. In quantity write for prices.

JERUSALEM CORN.—Similar to Kaffir Corn, but even more resistant to drought, having been brought to this country from the arid plains of Palestine. Sow like Kaffir Corn, or Sorghum, and no matter how hot or dry it gets you will have grain and forage. Grain pure white and rather flattened. Five or six pounds will plant an acre. The yield of grain from the large seed heads will largely exceed that of corn on the same land. Pound 30c, postpaid. In quantity write for price.

FETERITA.—One of the greatest and most productive of all non-saccharine sorghums and we think one of the most valuable to the farmer. Plant 6 to 10 pounds seed per acre in drills and cultivate as for other sorghums. Postpaid, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00. In quantity write for price.

SHALLU (Called also Cal. Rice, Cal. Wheat; Egyptian Wheat).—A non-saccharine Sorghum of widest use in India and destined for wide use in America. Makes more seed than sorghum and nearly double that of Kaffir corn. Stools heavily, 4 to 6 stalks per hill; grows 10 to 14 feet high; planted early, two crops can be had, first for green cutting and second as seed crop. Heads are more open and cure much better than those of dense heading sorghums. Seed are round, plump and white like Kaffir corn. Excellent for forage. This is the best chicken corn, and every one who has chickens should grow some for feed. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 10 pounds to the acre, or broadcast 25 pounds. Pound 30c, 4 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid.

Cow Peas

The Cow Pea makes one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops that can be grown in the State. It is also one of the best for improving the soil. They make one of our most valuable hay crops, and if allowed to ripen, a valuable hog crop.

Plant in drills from 18 inches to 3 feet apart at the rate of from 1 to 2 pecks per acre. May be sown broadcast at rate of 1 bushel per acre. May also be planted with sorghum or in corn at last working. We do not advise cow peas for planting on ground used for truck or in a grove, because they are subject to root knot.

Prices quoted are subject to market changes. Write for bushel prices.

Cow Peas are very scarce and we do not know at time of going to press what we will have.

Following Prices Are Prepaid.

BRABHAM.—A small, hard, speckled pea about the size of Iron, of which it is a hybrid; early, 60 to 80 days; probably the most resistant to disease and root knot. The best early. Qt. 40c.

IRON.—A small, hard, grayish-yellow, glassy pea, resistant to disease and root knot; matures in about 100 days. One of the best. Qt. 35c.

WHIPPOORWILL, or SPECKLED, or SHINNY.—Old variety, bunch pea, upright; yellow pod, thick and roots easily; brown spotted pea; earliest of all peas; grown principally for the peas, of which it bears heavily; mature middle of August. Mottled chocolate in color. Qt. 35c.

Edible Cow Peas

CALIFORNIA, or LARGE EARLY BLACKEYE.—Is a 60-day Blackeye Pea, originally from California; planted in April makes two crops. Larger in size of peas and growth of vines than the usual Blackeye, and quicker to mature. The vine is exceedingly large, and the peas are exceptionally fine yielders. For table use the peas are more attractive and larger and sweeter than Blackeye, and curved up at both ends. Sugary, and skin is a little rough. The best Blackeye Pea known, and for table use this new pea will prove of immense value. Qt. 40c.

LADY.—A small pea of fine flavor. Superior in table qualities to Blackeye. White or cream-colored. Very prolific. Pt. 30c, qt. 50c, postpaid.

SUGAR CROWDER, or BROWN EYE CROWDER.—A large size pea of excellent quality for table, white or cream-colored with a brown eye: Pt. 30c, qt. 50c, postpaid.

EARLY CONCH.—A small white table pea of delicious flavor. Plant in March or April. Will begin to bear in June and continue till frost. Plant in hills about 6 feet each way and the vines will cover the ground. Pt. 30c, qt. 55c, postpaid.

Velvet Beans

Sixty Pounds Per Bushel.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

The Velvet Beans are the most valuable soiling crop of the South. They are a legume and are therefore able to use the nitrogen from the air. They are a great benefit to the thin sandy soils of this State by supplying nitrogen and humus. They should be planted with corn, which will serve as a support and thus greatly increase the yield. They are also extensively grown as cattle and hog pasture, and make fine hard meat.

OSCEOLA VELVET BEAN.—A valuable new bean resulting from a cross between the Florida Speckled and the Lyon. Long, dark velvety pods contain 5 or 6 seeds. Beans nearly twice as large as the old Florida Speckled. If sown in April they will ripen up in time to escape the Velvet Bean caterpillar; should be planted with some support. This bean is the result of scientific plant breeding work carried on by Mr. Belling at the Florida Experiment Station, and has proven to be the best early velvet bean we have.

Will make as quick as the Georgia Speckled, or in about 120 days, and make much more vine.

Every one wanting an early bean which can be harvested in time to use the ground for a fall crop should get a few and try them. Prices: Qt. 40c, postpaid. Write for bushel price.

LATE OR FLORIDA SPECKLED.—The oldest and most popular of the Velvets. Planted early in May it will flower in September and ripen its pods in October and November. Should be planted with corn, sorghum or Japanese Cane. Plant in alternate rows and 3 to 5 beans in a hill, 15 to 30 inches apart. Price per qt. 30c. Write for bushel prices.

EARLY or GEORGIA SPECKLED, or 100-DAY BEAN.—A new bean probably a sport from Florida, and makes less vine growth. Planted in April it ripens pods in about 120 days. Should have a support. May be planted a little closer than Florida. Price, qt. 40c, postpaid. Write for bushel prices.

Peanut

(PINDER, GROUND PEA, GROUND NUT.)

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

CULTURE.—Peanuts should have a warm, light, sandy loam, which is not dry but is well drained. The ground should be plowed to a good depth and thoroughly prepared. Two bushels in the pod will give shelled peanuts enough to plant an acre. The nuts

should be shelled before planting. The running varieties may be planted in rows 36 inches apart and about 15 inches in the row; the bunch sorts in 30-inch rows and 9 to 12 inches apart in the row, and covered from 1 to 2 inches deep. Frequent cultivations should be given to keep the ground in good mellow condition and the weeds should be kept down. Great care should be used so that the plant is not disturbed. All weeds and grass coming up in the hill should be pulled by hand so as not to disturb the peanut plant, especially after it begins to bloom and set nuts. Many are under the impression that dirt should be thrown on the vine. This is a mistake and if practiced will result in a reduced crop. Peanuts

should be inoculated before planting. As they are usually shelled, the amount of bacteria carried on them is small and this should be increased by the artificial culture. Where they are so treated no ammonia need be applied to them, but they should have limestone, phosphorus and potash. The limestone may be applied in the form of air-slacked lime and the phosphorus as raw rock phosphate or acid phosphate. Harvesting is usually done by running a plow along the side and lifting the peanuts out with a pitchfork. The vines with nuts attached are allowed to dry for a day or so and then stacked around poles. In two or three weeks they are dry enough to pick. The vines should be stored for use as hay. The Florida Runner is usually the one that is planted for hog pasture and may be left in the ground without danger of sprouting, till wanted for that purpose. The Spanish peanuts, however, must be dug as soon as they are ready or they will sprout in the ground.

Write for prices on larger amounts when ready to plant. Prices are subject to market changes.

VALENCIA.—An improved type of the small red Spanish. Three and four to pod. Can be pulled up along with the vines; are upright. These are said to excel all other peanuts in production. Can be easily planted after oats, making a good crop, of a special fine flavor, thin pod and easy to shell. Cultivate flat; each joint sends out one to four rootlets that may take root and cover ground and make nuts. Very prolific; the standard parching peanut; early; two crops. Should be harvested when ripe, as they have a tendency to sprout if left in the ground. Price. Pound, 30c, 3 lbs. 75c, postpaid.

FLORIDA RUNNER.—Also known as North Carolina, or Little Wilmington. A running peanut, smaller than the Virginia Running or Bunch. High percentage of oil; can stay in the ground all winter and not rot. This is the great hog peanut; in South Georgia and Florida are used in tremendous amounts for such purpose. The hogs are turned in the field and do all the gathering. Peanuts fill the whole pod and contain no pops. Price: Pound 30c, 3 lbs. 75c, postpaid.

WHITE SPANISH.—Very similar in most respects to the Red Spanish. The color of the nut, however, is a pale red. Some of the pods contain only one nut, though most of them contain two. The stems are strong growing and upright, with heavy foliage, and make excellent hay. This is the nut that is preferred for oil, and is being grown very extensively for that purpose. A heavy yielder. Price: Pound 30c, 3 lbs 75c, postpaid.

Write for peck and bushel price on peanuts, as price is subject to market changes.

MISCELLANEOUS--FIELD SEED

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY or SOJA BEANS.—The use of this bean is increasing rapidly. Planted the same as cow peas, and a splendid thing to plant with them. Sow at the rate of a half bushel of Soy beans and three pecks of cow peas per acre. The Soy bean

makes an upright growth, with very little vine, and will hold the peas up off the ground. Qt. 30c, prepaid. Price subject to market changes. Get our price when ready to buy.

JAPAN CLOVER OR LESPEDEZA.—Twenty-five pounds to bushel—twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre. One of the most valuable annual clovers, which grows in nearly all of the cotton region except on the light sandy soils of South Florida. On poor land it has a creeping habit; on better quality of land a bush form, making a vigorous plant, growing 12 to 18 inches high. It does best on lands containing fair amount of limestone and some clay. Sow in either spring or fall. Harrow in lightly, then roll, or firm the soil in the most convenient way. It is a summer grower and does not start sufficient growth to be of much value before May or June. Makes good grazing. Well adapted to fertilizing and soil enrichment. Its abundant long tap roots and laterals decaying make the soil porous and leave in it much valuable nitrogenous matter to be used by the succeeding crops. Roots penetrate deeply, enabling the plant to bear severe dry spells, also bring up from the subsoil valuable plant food. It may be planted on Bermuda pasture to advantage, or in oats early in the spring. Once well established it will reseed itself if permitted to do so. Prices: Pound 75c, postpaid; 10 pounds, not prepaid, at about 60c per pound. Price subject to change.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

BEGGARWEED (Sixty Pounds Per Bushel).—This is a legume which grows at times as much as eight feet high. The conditions in upper and middle Florida seem to be peculiarly suited to it. It is an annual, but when once started it reseeds itself. It comes up along in June when the rains start and makes vigorous growth. It may be pastured or cut for hay. For hay cut about the time it starts to bloom. If let go too late the stems become woody and the leaves fall off badly. If cut at the proper time it sprouts from the stubble and makes a second growth, reseeding itself. A little of it in a hay mixture greatly increases the feeding value. It is an excellent crop to plant to build up the soil. When abundant enough to furnish good grazing animals will fatten on it more rapidly than on most other pasture plants.

Sow 10 to 20 pounds per acre, either in drills or broadcast; cover lightly. It may be put in corn at the time of last working, or may be planted at any time up to July. Price on application.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—In drill, 4 to 5 pounds to an acre; broadcast, 7 to 8 pounds. Well suited to Florida conditions. It is excellent for feeding hogs, dairy cows and poultry, as it will produce many tons of good, nutritious feed per acre, at a time of the year when green feeds are scarce. May be planted from fall to early spring. Price, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, prepaid; 10 lbs, or more, not prepaid, 15c per lb.

PEARL, or CAT TAIL MILLET.—Known also as Pencillaria, also Horse Millet, and Maud's Wonder Forage Plant. No other plant makes so much green forage as this. Drill 10 pounds to the acre in 3 feet or closer rows; 25 pounds if for hay. Plant in spring. This is by far the most popular of all the millets for cutting and feeding green. It will sprout out after cutting and may be cut several times. May also be used for pasture. One of the best for Florida conditions; non-

"I have never had any fault to find with your seeds; for several years I have been ordering from you."

MRS. MARION BAXLEY,
Williston, Fla.

saccharine. Pound 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, postpaid; 10 lbs. or more, not prepaid, 25c per lb.

Prices subject to market changes.

GOLDEN MILLET.—Choice Tennessee grown. Known as Tennessee and Golden Wonder. Western seed does not give good results here. Golden Millet gives an enormous yield of most nutritious feed. Must be sown thickly, about 1 bushel per acre, and the crop cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm, or any time during the summer until the end of July. Two crops have been seeded and grown during the summer on the same land; good hay combination with cow peas. Subject to market changes. Write for price when ready to buy.

CASSAVA.—This is one of the most important forage crops of the South, but needs a long growing season. It has been found to do well in the whole of Florida. It is a many branched herbaceous plant, making a growth about 6 feet high. It does not mature seed except at the extreme south, so it is propagated by means of the tops or stalks. These are cut into pieces from 4 to 6 inches long and planted in rows about 4 feet apart and 2 to 3 feet in the row. It does best on light, sandy, well drained soil. The only edible part is the root. These sometimes are 4 to 5 inches in diameter and 6 feet long. The yield ought to run several tons per acre. The roots contain a high per cent of starch and should be left in the ground till wanted for use. They may be peeled and used in various ways for human food, but are more generally used for cattle and hog feed.

Experiments show that cassava-fattened meat is produced at much less cost than when corn fed, and the fat is white and firm. We believe that there can be no better combination for producing cattle and hogs than cowpea hay, velvet beans and cassava. Price, 100 feet, prepaid, \$2.50. Not prepaid, 500 feet \$6.00, 1,000 feet \$10.00.

HIGHLAND RICE has been proven to be a good crop in many parts of Florida. It may be planted any time from early spring to the middle of July. We advise, however, planting in the latter part of March or the first part of April or else in June or July. If so planted the crop ripens at times when the rice birds will probably not prove very destructive. Rice in its natural condition (rough rice), makes one of the best chicken feeds that can be obtained, and every one who wants to make chickens pay should grow a patch of it. It is as good an egg producer as wheat. It should be allowed to ripen and may then be cut and fed in the straw. Rough Rice also makes excellent feed for work animals. Rice also makes a fine quality hay if cut at the right time. Our seed rice is re-cleaned. Pound 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, prepaid. Get our prices on larger quantities when ready to buy.

CHUFAS (44 pounds to bushel) (Hognut; Ground Almond.) Annual. Florida grown seed. Demand always consumes supply before April 1st. The plant can be pulled for saving seed, and most of them will be found attached to the roots. After being pulled up they should be allowed to thoroughly dry for several days. For feeding value an acre of Chufas equals 40 bushels of corn. There is no better hog crop grown than these. For hog purposes plant in June, turn in hogs September 15th to January 15th. Mature about October and will lie in ground without rotting until eaten. Grows best on well manured sandy soil. Plant 12 inches apart in drill, rows 2½ feet apart. Do not bed or hill up; give two plowings and hoeings. If you get a poor stand pull out shoots and transplant them. Write for prices.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.—Forty-eight pounds to the bushel. Buckwheat should be more generally grown in the South for poultry feed. It can be sown from early spring to September; it matures in about two months. The Japanese is quite an improvement over the old varieties; the kernels are much larger and it is well suited for the South. Grows on most any soil, resists heat and drought. The blooms furnish excellent pasture for bees. Price: One lb. 25c, 5 lbs. postpaid, \$1.00; not postpaid, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

NAPIER GRASS.—This, we believe, will prove to be one of the most valuable recent introductions, for forage crop purposes in Florida. It makes a tremendous amount of top growth, which may be cut several times during the year and fed green. It is a perennial and grows in clumps like sugar cane, the stalks sometimes reaching as high as 15 to 18 feet. We have grown it more than 13 feet high on high pine land. The stalks come abundantly, sometimes as many as 150 from one clump, and when ready to develop seed are ½ of an inch in diameter. The leaves are long and narrow and well distributed along the entire stalk. The joints run six inches or such matter in length. It may be propagated from seeds, cuttings or divided stubble, or roots. Probably the easiest method of propagation is to cut mature stalks into joint lengths, the cutting being made about one inch below the eye. They may be planted in freshly plowed ground that has been leveled off. Plant in rows about 5 or 6 feet apart, and from 3 to 5 feet apart in the rows. Push the cuttings into the ground until the top is about level with the ground, and the eye is where the ground will remain moist. On

heavy soils it may be planted further apart. It makes an ideal crop for soil purposes, for use in place of Pearl Millet, or the Sorghums, is also a fine crop for ensilage, and makes a good pasture. It should be used before it becomes old and woody, as it is much more palatable and nutritious when young. Prices, postpaid, 25 cuttings \$1.00, 100 cuttings \$2.00. Not prepaid, 1,000 cuttings, \$15.00.

MERKER GRASS.—This is very similar to the Napier Grass, except that the stalks are a little smaller, the leaves a little bit narrower and it is a little bit earlier in shooting and maturing its seed. Price, postpaid, 25 cuttings \$1.00, 100 cuttings \$2.00. Not prepaid, 1,000 cuttings, \$15.00.

PARA GRASS.—A rank-growing perennial which spreads by surface runners which take root at each joint. When the ground is well covered the branches grow upright, sometimes as high as 6 or 7 feet. It makes a heavy yield of good hay or gives good pasture. It does well on low damp land and is not injured by being covered by water for several weeks. Plant cutting by covering about 2 inches or so in plowed land. Set 2 to 4 feet apart each way. Postpaid, 25 cuttings \$1.00, 100 cuttings \$2.50. Not prepaid, 1,000 cuttings, \$15.00.

SUDAN GRASS.—A non-saccharine sorghum from Africa, which is small stemmed and very much like Johnson Grass in appearance, but it is an annual and can never become a pest. It makes a tremendous growth and will be a very popular quick hay plant, as several cuttings can be made from it. It is eaten eagerly either green or cured. It is earlier than the sorghums and stools abundantly. Plant any time from early spring to August 1st, in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, about 5 pounds to the acre.

It is easily cured and easily handled as hay, and is very drought resistant. Repeated trials have shown that this is an excellent grass when planted in rows and cultivated a few times, for cutting for green feed or for pasture. We do not recommend any extensive planting or planting it broadcast at all in Florida or along the Atlantic or Gulf coasts, because of injury from red spot or sorghum blight. In all other parts of the South it is a wonderful success. Postpaid, 1 lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

PASPALUM DILATATUM—Dallis Grass.—Also called Golden-Crown grass and Large Water grass. A perennial well established in the Southeast as a pasture and hay grass. For best results soil should be fairly heavy and moist. It does not thrive well on very dry or very sandy soils. It gives good results in most of the cotton belt and in Florida should be planted on our best moist soils. It makes a continuous growth through the warm weather and is not injured by moderate frosts. It therefore makes a fine pasture both summer and winter. We would not try to use it for hay in Florida, but further north on the heavier lands it yields good hay. Sow at the rate of 5 to 10 pounds per acre during fall or winter and brush or harrow in. Postpaid, 1 lb. \$1.10, 5 lbs. \$5.00.

BERMUDA GRASS.—One of the most valuable pasture grasses. Sow at the rate of 7 or 8 pounds per acre. This is a most valuable perennial pasture grass all through the South, and on the heavier soils also produces good yields of hay. It is very well adapted to light soils, and in some sections of the South is the only pasture grass that will make a good sod on this class of soil. It also does very well on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a more valuable summer pasture during hot, dry spells than any other grass. It is rather difficult to eradicate when once established, but this is also a strong recommendation wherever permanent grass is desired. Provided proper methods are used, however, Bermuda Grass can easily be destroyed. To do this, plow in the fall and plant to oats or rye. After removing the winter crop, plow again and plant to velvet beans or cow peas. The shade from these will prevent the Bermuda Grass from growing. One pound \$1.25, postpaid; 10 pounds or more, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.

CARPET GRASS.—This is proving to be one of the best pasture grasses we have. It does best on the light soils of the State and appears on ground that is heavily pastured and trampled. It is strictly a pasture grass as it seldom grows tall enough for hay. Its creeping habit permits it to be grazed heavily without injury. It needs sunshine for best development. Good carpet grass pasture will carry at least as much stock as blue grass pasture. Postpaid, 1 lb. \$1.25, 5 lbs. \$1.10 per lb.

RHODES GRASS.—A perennial with very leafy, slender, erect stems, from 3 to 5 feet tall, leaves being long and narrow. In addition to the seed-bearing stems it produces runners, often 6 to 8 feet in length, which take root at the joints. In this way a thin stand is easily made better. Does not endure winters, where the temperature falls below about 15 degrees, and is therefore not grown north of Florida, ex-

cept along the Gulf. It does best on soil which is fairly moist, but well drained, and which is deep and rich, and will not give satisfactory results on the high sandy lands. It gives good returns on well drained peat soils, or reclaimed muck lands. It yields large quantities of excellent hay, which should be cut when the first seeds begin to ripen, and will give several cuttings, which on the best soils will amount to 6 or 8 tons during the season. It also makes excellent pasture and is eaten with great relish by all sorts of stock. The ground should be thoroughly prepared and the seed planted broadcast, from 7 to 8 pounds per acre, or in a drill, when 2 or 3 pounds will be sufficient. The seed is slow in germinating and the young plants not very strong, so that the ground should be thoroughly prepared and must be moist from the time the seed is planted until the plants are well established. Postpaid, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 5 lbs. \$5.00. Price on large quantities on application.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.—This grass is very generally used throughout the South as a winter lawn grass, and it is as well suited for that purpose as anything we have. It is an annual and dies out when the hot weather comes. Used on Bermuda or St. Augustine sod, it gives a green lawn till the other grass starts in the spring.

The leaf is long and narrow, and if kept cut it gives very much the appearance of a blue grass lawn. Plant at the rate of 1 pound for 250 square feet of lawn. We do not advise its use for hay in Florida. It makes good winter pasture and when so used should be planted at the rate of 30 pounds per acre. One lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid; not prepaid, 20 lbs. at 18c, 50 lbs. or more, at 15c per lb.

TEOSINTE.—An annual forage plant of vigorous growth, reaching on the best soils 10 or 12 feet in height, with a large number of leaves on slender stems, which continue to grow until killed by frost. It has very much the appearance of Indian Corn and is planted and cultivated in the same way. If cut when 4 or 5 feet high, it makes excellent fodder, and will produce a second cutting. Will make excellent material for silo in greater quantity than either corn or sorghum, if grown until September or October. Spreads freely, sometimes as many as 50 stalks growing from a single seed. It has a high sugar content which makes it one of the most palatable feeds, and the yields on the rich alluvial lands run as high as 50 tons of green feed per acre. It requires a long warm season and rich soil and plenty of moisture. The richer, moist lands of Florida will grow this plant to perfection but on the poorer soils we would not advise its use. Postpaid, 1 oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, lb. \$1.25.

KUDZU VINE.—A large leaved wood leguminous vine, native of Japan, the stems and leaf stalks very closely resemble in appearance the velvet bean vine, but are somewhat hairy. It makes a rapid growth along the ground or climbing, sometimes as much as sixty feet. The stem takes root at the joints, and when plants become thick on the ground, the shoots make an upright growth. It may be grown from seed, but as the young plants are very tender it is usually propagated by cuttings. The plants are set while dormant, usually during January and February, about 8 or 10 feet apart, each way. The first year some additional crop may be grown between the plants, but the ground will be fairly well occupied during the second year. The third year will produce a full crop. This makes one of the most valuable legume hay crops that can be grown in Florida and several cuttings per year can be made, and on good soils as much as a total of ten tons per acre has been made. The hay is very palatable and nutritious, being fully equal to alfalfa hay for feed purposes. It may be used also for pasture for all stock except hogs, but it is not advised to use it for them, as they will root the ground for the roots. The principal objection to this crop is the length of time it requires to produce a full crop. When it is once well established, however, it is a permanent hay and pasture crop of great value. Cuttings, postpaid, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.50. Not prepaid, 1,000 \$35.00.

JAPANESE SUGAR CANE.—One of the greatest forage plants known. Highly prized and in largest use in Florida and South Georgia. Will probably produce more forage per acre than anything known. Also affords a fine support for Velvet Beans when planted together. Can be eaten at the same time through the winter. Very prolific, making as high as 25 to 30 tons per acre. When once planted, if properly cared for, will last for several years, sprouting from the stubble each spring. Syrup made from this cane is of excellent quality. 1,000 stalks plant an acre, by laying stalks in row end to end, rows 8 feet apart. Price: \$1.00 per 100 stalks, \$8.00 per 1,000 f. o. b. grower.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.—Sow in spring, 5 pounds to the acre. The best of all poultry foods. Forty to 50 bushels grown per acre. This is not only a valuable seed to plant on the farm, but every inch of waste space around the fence and yard should be planted in this seed; it will not only improve and beautify the place, but will produce large amounts of the most valuable feed. Price: Ounce 10c, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid.

FLOWER SEEDS

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO FLORIDA

AGERATUM.—Pkt. 5c.

ALYSSUM.

Little Gem, 3 inches. Pkt. 5c.
Maritimum, 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.

BALSAM.

Single. Pkt. 5c.
Double. Pkt. 5c.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold).—Pkt. 5c.

CANDYTUFT.—Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

COLEUS (Mammoth Mixed).—Pkt. 20c.

COXCOMB.—Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

CALLIOPSIS.

Golden Wave. Pkt. 10c.
Special Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CYPRESS VINE.—Pkt. 5c.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—Pkt. 5c.

GAILLARDIA.—Pkt. 5c.

GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranth).
Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

GOURDS.

Dipper-Shaped. Pkt. 5c.
Knob Kerri. Pkt. 5c.
Luffa, Dish Cloth. Pkt. 5c.
Calabash or Pipe. Pkt. 10c.

HELICHRYSUM (Strawflower).
Special Mixture. Pkt. 15c.

MARIGOLD (Tagetes).

African Mixed. Pkt. 5c.
French Tall Mixed. Pkt. 5c.
French Dwarf Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda).—Pkt. 5c.

NASTURTIUM.

Dwarf Mixed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.
Tall Mixed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

PANSY—PLANTS.

Mastodon, Private Stock. Doz. 50c, 100 \$3.00, postpaid.

PETUNIA.

Small flowered, single. Pkt. 10c.
Large flowered, single. Pkt. 25c.
Large flowered, double. Pkt. 35c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

Extra choice mixed. Pkt. 10c.

PORTULACA (Rose Moss).

Single, mixed. Pkt. 5c.
Double, Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage).

Fireball. Pkt. 15c.
Clara Bedman. Pkt. 10c.
Drooping Spikes. Pkt. 10c.
Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

SUNFLOWERS.

Double Chrysanthemum Flowered. Pkt. 10c.
Red, Red and Yellow Rays. Pkt. 10c.
Russian. Oz. 10c.

VERBENA.

Good Mixed. Pkt. 5c.
Mammoth Mixed. Pkt. 10c.
Lemon. Pkt. 10c.

ZINNIA.

Giant Flowered. Double. Pkt. 15c.
Dwarf Double. Pkt. 10c.
Curled and Crested. Pkt. 10c.

Spring Bulbs and Plants

Postpaid.

GLADIOLUS—Special, mixed colors. Each 10c, doz. 75c.

TUBEROSE—Each 10c, doz. 75c.

GOLDEN GLOW—Each 5c, doz. 50c.

GARDEN MIFF—Each, 5c, doz. 50c.

SHASTA DAISY—Each 5c, doz. 50c.

Paper Pots

Our square paper pots are shipped flat so that they take up little space. They are made to lock when put into shape. They are used and recommended by experimental stations, large growers, florists, seedsmen and truckers, for growing all kinds of plants that require transplanting.

These square pots fit closely together, keeping the seeds moist, and are not subjected to drying out as much as when small round pots are used.

Saves labor when the plants are ready to be transplanted, you can plant the pot with the plant, thus avoiding the disturbance of the roots. The paper used is intentionally of such quality that when put in the moist ground the roots will soon find their way through and the paper breaks down. Yet the paper is of such quality that it lasts in good condition till time to transplant.

The cost of these pots is so small and the advantages so many that it will pay you, Mr. Grower, in handling bedding stock to use them.

Prices f. o. b. Palatka (subject to change):

Size	100	500	1,000	5,000
2x2x2	\$.50	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$13.00
2½x2½x2	.60	2.00	3.50	15.00
3x3x3	.70	2.75	5.00	22.50
4x4x3½	1.00	3.75	6.75	30.00

Plants

We grow plants in great numbers. We try to have plants on hand so that we can make immediate shipment. There are so many conditions over which we have no control, however, that we have adopted the absolute rule of booking orders as they come in and making shipment of orders in rotation as the plants are ready. The full amount must accompany the order unless shipment is wanted at some distant date, and the order is for more than 10,000 plants. In such case the order will not be booked unless accompanied by one-fourth of the amount, and the amount must be fully paid before the plants are shipped.

We find that cabbage plants that have been pushed and made a vigorous growth in the seed bed do not ship satisfactorily. A plant that has been pushed and growing rapidly in the seed bed, is very crisp and tender, wilts badly in shipping and is easily killed by a light frost or by a few days of

warm, dry weather. On that account we try not to ship plants that are in a vigorous growing condition. We endeavor to ship only plants that have been hardened and toughened so that they will stand an unusual amount of cold and abuse.

In appearance they are not attractive, but they give the best results. The leaves seem small and are a peculiar blue and in many cases the edges are yellow and apparently drying up. The plants look as though they were stunted and would never make. They are, to a certain extent, stunted during the hardening process, but repeated trials with them prove that when transplanted in a well prepared field and given the usual application of fertilizer, they give a better stand, start growth quicker, and give a heavier crop, a few days earlier than the rapidly growing tender plants. In short, we endeavor to send you what is being advertised and sold as the "Frost Proof Cabbage Plant." When the plants are received, you should plant as soon as possible. In planting, have a dish with about two inches of water in it. Put the plants in the water with the roots down. When ready to put the plant in the ground, take the plant, with its roots dripping water, and firmly press the dirt about the roots.

Other plants can not be hardened to the same extent as cabbage plants, but we try to toughen them as much as possible.

If not ready to put the plants in the field when they are received, open up the bunches and cover the roots with moist earth.

We can supply for winter and spring shipment the following plants:

(No plant order less than 35c.)

CABBAGE—Plants now ready. Price, \$2.00 per 1,000; lots of 5,000 at \$1.90 per 1,000. Lots of 10,000 and over at \$1.75. By mail, prepaid, 100, 35c; 500, \$1.50.

Varieties—Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Surehead, Drumhead, Copenhagen Market, Glory of Enkhuizen, etc.

EGG PLANT—Ready about April 1st. **Varieties**: Florida Highbush, Imp. N. Y. Spineless and Black Beauty. Prices, 1,000, \$2.50; 5,000, \$2.25 per 1,000; 10,000 and over, \$2.00 per 1,000. Postpaid, 50, 35c; 100, 50c; 500, \$1.50.

TOMATOES—Ready about March 1st. **Varieties**: Globe, Stone, Acme, Beauty, Early Detroit, John Baer, Earliana, Ponderosa, etc. Prices, \$1.75 per 1,000; lots of 5,000 or over at \$1.50 per 1,000. By mail, prepaid, 100, 35c; 500, \$1.25.

Sweet Potato Draws

All indications point to a serious shortage in Sweet Potato draws during the coming season. The crop last year was a light one in many sections and the potatoes suitable for bedding have not been saved. Under the present regulations of the plant board, it will be difficult to replace the shortage.

Be sure to get your order booked early. Cash must accompany order. We expect to start shipment under ordinary conditions about March 20, though we may be able to make a few shipments earlier.

We will have only the following varieties at the prices indicated per thousand, f. o. b. Palatka:

Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, and Norton Yam	
Prices: 1,000 to 5,000, per thousand	\$2.00
6,000 to 20,000, per thousand	1.90
Over 20,000, per thousand	1.75

HAVE A CONKEY CORNER

IN YOUR POULTRY HOUSE AND BE READY WHEN DISEASE APPEARS.

Check over the following list and send us your order. Every poultry owner should have these remedies on his shelf all the time. They are the best poultry insurance you can get. Prices prepaid except where noted.

Prices subject to change.

Roup Remedy	35c	65c
Cholera Remedy	35c	65c
Sorehead and Chicken Pox Remedy	35c	65c
Limberneck Remedy		65c
Poultry Worm Remedy	35c	
Poultry Conditioner	35c	
Scaley Leg Remedy	35c	
Head Lice Ointment in Tubes	20c	
Flea Salve	35c	
Gape Remedy	35c	65c
White Diarrhoea Remedy	35c	65c
Lice Powder	37c	70c
Lice Liquid (not prepaid), qt. 35c, ½-gal. 60c, gal.	\$1.00	

Conkey's Poultry Tonic

Is a Regulator, Laying Tonic, Molting Powder and Chick Conditioner of a right type; and is made with the same scientific

care that has earned a world-wide reputation for efficiency of Conkey Remedies. Put vim and vigor into your birds and make them thrive by using Conkey's Tonic regularly.

Prices, prepaid, 1½-lb pkg. 37c, 3¼-lb. pkg. 70c.

Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food

Provides buttermilk for the chicks in a dry, sanitary form. It makes a regular, uniform supply possible, and in addition to this it contains grains and just enough medication to start the organs working in a normal way. It is a nourishing, stamina-building food that makes the youngsters husky and strong. It gets them started right, which is half the battle, while the lactic acid in the buttermilk acts as an aid in the prevention of digestive and bowel troubles.

It is a splendidly balanced food—containing all the bone and muscle-building elements that are necessary for the natural growth of the chick during the first three weeks. Price, postpaid, 2½ lbs. 40c, 5½ lbs. 70c; not prepaid, 25 lbs. \$3.00, 100 lbs. \$10.00. (Prices subject to market changes.)

POULTRY FEEDS AND SUPPLIES

Prices Subject to Market Changes.

(Not prepaid except as noted.)

BLATCHFORD'S EGG MASH.—The excess nutriment taken by the hen from Blatchford's "Fill the Basket" Egg Mash causes the development of eggs so that she has to lay during the winter, while the ordinary unbalanced rations tend to produce fat hens but lean profits. Blatchford's "Fill the Basket" Egg Mash is made up of Blatchford's Calf Meal, the complete milk-equal, combined with the best quality meat and fish scraps and alfalfa and grain meals. This makes a perfectly balanced egg-producing mash, consisting of protein, 19 per cent; fat, 4 per cent; fiber, 10 per cent. Prices: 25-lb. bag, \$1.65; 100-lb. bag, \$6.15. Subject to market changes.

BLATCHFORD'S MILK MASH.—A well balanced dry mash for young chickens. **Analysis:** Protein, 20 per cent; fat, 4 per cent; fiber, 7½ per cent; carbohydrates, 52 per cent. Ninety per cent of all chick troubles are bowel troubles. The other ten per cent is mostly cats, rats and bad language. Blatchford's Milk Mash takes care of the 90 per cent. Up to you to remedy the rest. No fillers, by-products or waste. It is eaten up clean. Price, 25-lb. bags \$1.90, 100-lb. bags, \$7.50. Subject to market changes.

"Key-Ring-O" Leg Bands

"Key-Ring-Os" are made of celluloid, are well cured, and consequently will not warp or lose their shape; and accuracy of both size and shape is obtained.

They are made on the principle as a key ring, and have no ends to fasten together.

They are made in ten different colors—black, white, dark blue, light blue, pink, red, green, yellow, purple, and garnet.

These colors are fade-proof and are impervious to the effects of the weaather.

"Key-Ring-Os" are made in six sizes:

Prices Are as Follows:

	1,000	500	250	100	50	25	12
No. 2—Medium for Mediterranean Breeds	6.50	3.50	2.00	.90	.50	.30	.15
No. 3—Day-old Chicks	4.00	2.25	1.30	.60	.35	.20	.10
No. 4—Large for American Breeds	7.50	4.00	2.25	1.00	.60	.35	.20
No. 5—Bantam	5.75	3.00	1.75	.80	.45	.25	.15
No. 6—Extra Large for Asiatic Breeds	8.75	4.75	2.50	1.10	.60	.35	.20

Write for Special Prices on Large Quantities.

SOUTHERN POULTRY POWDERS.—A tonic and egg producer prepared in the South, especially for use in the southern part of the country. Postpaid, 1½-lb package, 37c.

INTERNATIONAL LOUSE KILLER.—A fine white powder that will stay in the feathers when applied. Sure death to lice. In cans with tin sprinkler top. Price, prepaid, 35c.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD TONIC.—A highly medicated Tonic which can be relied upon to give good results. In packages, prepaid, 40c and 70c.

(Not prepaid except when noted.)

Beef Scraps, 25 lbs. \$2.00, 100 lbs. \$7.50.

Oyster Shell, coarse or fine 5 lbs, postpaid, 25c, 25 lbs. 50c, 100 lbs. \$1.50.

Poultry Grit, coarse or fine, 25 lbs. 50c, 100 lbs. \$1.50.

Pigeon Grit, medium, 10 lbs. 25c, 25 lbs. 50c, 100 lbs. \$1.50.

Charcoal, coarse, 5 lbs. 50c, 50 lbs. \$2.50.

Charcoal, fine, 5 lbs. 50c, 50 lbs. \$2.50.

Dry Mash Hopper, holds 25 lbs., \$1.75.

Nest Eggs, Opal, each 5c, doz. 50c. postpaid.

Tycos Incubator Thermometer, certified, postpaid, \$1.25.

Tycos Incubator Thermometer, not certified, postpaid, 80c.

Tycos Brooder Thermometer, postpaid, 85c.

Tycos Incubator Hygrometer, postpaid, \$1.60.

Pratts Poultry Supplies

POSTPAID PRICES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

This is the original Poultry Regulator of America, in use by the successful poultry raisers.

It is a guaranteed egg producer. It is a perfect digestive and tonic. It also greatly improves turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas, insuring quick, healthy growth.

25 lbs. \$3.00, 100-lb. bags \$10.00, not prepaid. In packages, prepaid, 37c and 70c.

Pratts Lice Killer

It quickly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, setting hens, and incubator chicks. It rids horses, cattle, hogs and cats of lice. It destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. A valuable deodorizer and disinfectant, of all poultry houses, barns, stables and dwellings. Drives out moths from closets, furniture, carpets and clothing. 30c and 60c.

Pratts Baby Chick Food

This is one of the greatest Chick Savers ever placed on the market. It is a scientific food ration containing dried buttermilk, to be fed for the first three weeks.

2½-lb. pkgs. 52c, 5½-lb. pkgs. 75c; not prepaid, 25-lb. bag \$3.00, 100 lbs. \$10.00.

Poultry Remedies

Postpaid.

Chicken Cholera Remedy	35c	65c
Condition Tablets	35c	
Gape Remedy, a powder for external use	40c	80c
Sore Head, Chicken-Pox Remedy	40c	80c
Scaly Leg Remedy	40c	
Roup Tablets	35c	65c
White Diarrhoea Remedy	35c	65c
Liquid Lice Killer, not prepaid, 1 qt. 35c, 2 qts. 60c, 1 gal. \$1.00.		

The A. B. C. OF FLORIDA TRUCKING

By C. H. KENNERLY

This is in many respects the best book that has been published on truck growing in Florida. Mr. Kennerly was in the seed business for a time and conducted a truck farm for a number of years, so that he speaks from broad experience. The book is used extensively at the University of Florida as a reference work and collateral reading. It is just what a person wants who is not familiar with the conditions in this State. 140 pages. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

With an order for seeds in packets and ounces amounting to \$1.00, send us 25 cents extra and we will send you the book.

FOR CONTROL OF RED SPIDER OR MITE.—Dust the plants with a mixture of 3 parts dry sulphur and 1 part of hydrated lime, or spray with a solution of 1 to 5 pounds of sulphur in 50 gallons of water. A spray of 1 gallon of the commercial lime-sulphur in 70 gallons of water may be used.

Have you Dr. Watson's new bulletin, "Florida Truck and Garden Insects?" If not, write the Agricultural Experiment Station at Gainesville for Bulletin No. 134.

Prices are subject to change without notice. Where prices have changed we will send seed to the amount of money sent.

In Your Garden and on Your Farm

You can get increased yields and improve your soil if you inoculate all your Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Clovers, Velvet Beans, Beggarweed and Peanuts with

Mulford Cultures

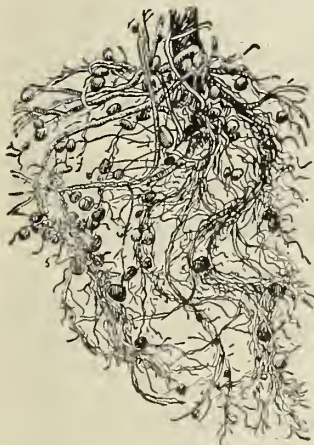
FOR LEGUMES

These plants, etc., belong to the legume or pod-bearing family which Nature has endowed with the wonderful ability to harbor and nurture certain bacteria on their roots, and these bacteria, in turn, gather nitrogen from the air and feed it to the plant itself. Increased nitrogen supplied to the plant means increased yield. As a rule the proper bacteria are not present in the soil in sufficient quantity to give best results, and the use of the cultures gives a great increase in yield.

Treat your seed before planting. Very easy to use—simply add water and moisten seeds with the mixture.

Small Cost Large Returns

Small Size, for Garden Beans and Peas and Lima Beans	-----	\$.35
1/4-Acre Size	-----	.75
1-Acre Size	-----	1.50
5-Acre Size	-----	5.00



SOY BEAN



Notice how much bigger inoculated Soy Beans may grow than uninoculated. Drawing made from actual photograph.



VELVET BEAN

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

Further Information
Sent Upon Request

STOCK TONIC AND SUPPLIES

Prices Subject to Change

SOUTHERN STOCK POWDERS.—A stock tonic prepared in the South for use in the South. Prepaid, 1½-lb. package, 37c.

PRATT'S COW REMEDY is a special tonic for cows only. 2-lb. packages, postpaid, 75c.

PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR consists of pure medicinal roots, herbs and barks carefully blended, and is recommended as a digestive and tonic for horses, cows, sheep and hogs. Packages, postpaid, 37c and 70c.

BLATCHFORD'S PIG MEAL.—All baby pigs should be weaned on this strengthening tissue-builder. They will grow rapidly and continuously, developing bone and size without taking on surplus fat. Try a small sack on the runts. Put them in a separate pen when they are three or four weeks old and give them this meal, the Complete Milk Equal, and watch them catch up. One pound makes a gallon. Put up in 25 and 100-lb. bags. Prices subject to market changes. Get price when you are ready to use it.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL.—By feeding Blatchford's Calf Meal you can prevent scours in your calves, and raise better calves than by feeding whole milk. Mr. Robert Eville, of this city, says he saves from \$30 to \$35 on every calf he raises on Calf Meal. One pound makes a gallon. Prices subject to market changes.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC is composed of finely powdered medicinal herbs, roots, seeds and barks, and is used mixed with the regular grain foods. Prices in package, postpaid, 30c; 25-lb. pails, not prepaid, \$3.50.

INTERNATIONAL WORM REMEDY FOR HOGS.—Stomach and intestinal worms are the cause of much of our hog troubles, and bad cases are sure to be followed by other diseases. This remedy will help quickly to rid animals of worms and tone up and strengthen them. Prepaid, 3-lb. package, 70c.

INTERNATIONAL WORM POWDER is a Reliable Vermifuge for horses, colts and other animals and helps to quickly expel worms. Price, per package, 50c.

BLACKMAN'S MEDICATED SALT BRICK.—Medicated Salt Brick contains absolutely nothing but Dairy Salt mixed with Sulphur for a blood purifier, Copperas for worms and the bowels, Saltpeter for the kidneys, and Nux Vomica, one of the best known tonics. Price, single brick, not postpaid, 25c.

PLAIN SALT BRICK.—For those who wish to give salt by itself. 10c, not postpaid.

MANN'S SALT SICK REMEDY.—This is the remedy that was sold for years by W. H. Mann at Mannville, and is guaranteed to cure any case of "Salt Sick" in cattle where it is.

used as directed. It is put up in packages containing enough to treat one cow. Price per package, postpaid, \$1.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

H. D. HEALING POWDER.—Very fine for cuts, burns, galls, etc. Will give instant relief. Price 30c, postpaid.

PRATT'S WORM POWDER is a special preparation for the destruction of worms in horses, cows, hogs and sheep. Prepaid, 65c.

PRATT'S HOG WORM POWDER.—A worm remedy especially prepared for hogs. Postpaid, 60c.

CONKEY'S COLIC REMEDY.—A remedy for use in cases of colic instead of a drench. To be used by placing several drops on the tongue of the animal. Postpaid, 55c.

CONKEY'S GALL SALVE.—A healing salve for use on galls, sores, scratches, burns or surface wounds. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Postpaid, 30c.

PRATT'S HEAVE, COUGH AND COLD REMEDY is a quick and effective remedy. A few doses will greatly relieve a bad case of heaves and puts your horse in such condition that he can be given some work. Postage, 70c, not prepaid.

PINE OIL.—A distillate from the long leaf pine. Has remarkable healing and disinfectant qualities. Makes one of the best liniments and healing remedies known and is extensively used by doctors in treating bruises, burns and open sores on man and by veterinarians for galls, bruises, scratches, and all sorts of sores and wounds on animals. Half pint bottle, postpaid, 30c, 1 qt. 75c, 1 gal. \$2.50.

CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE.—A disinfectant, lice liquid and germ destroyer, suitable for use for poultry, cattle, horses, hogs, dogs and other stock and for disinfecting about the house. Not mailable. Prices: 1 qt. 75c, 1 gal. \$2.00. Not prepaid.

B. D. DIP AND DISINFECTANT.—Good for any stock on the farm. A 50-cent package will make nearly 20 gallons of dip. 50c, not prepaid.

FENOLE STOCK DIP.—A powerful Insecticide, Germicide, Disinfectant and Antiseptic—especially valuable for combating disease germs and insect pests that annoy and destroy live stock and fowls.

The full strength is stronger than carbolic acid and it should be mixed as directed on the cans, with water. Price, not prepaid, qt. 75c, ½-gal. \$1.25, 1 gal. \$2.00.

FENOLE DISINFECTANT POWDER.—For use in out-houses, stables and poultry houses. Postpaid, 65c.

PHENO.—One of the greatest known disease germ destroyers and equally efficient for either household or veterinary use. One 50-cent can of Pheno makes 25 gallons of disinfectant ready for use. In cans, two sizes, 25c and 50c, not prepaid.

CONKEY'S FLY KNOCKER (not mailable).—One quart 75c.

PRATT'S FLY CHASER (not mailable).—Two quarts \$1.10, 1 gallon \$1.75, 5 gallons \$7.25.

BLACK TONGUE REMEDY.—Dr. Dawson, formerly veterinarian for the State Board of Health, after carefully investigating Black Tongue in dogs, has put out a remedy which has proven very successful. It is in powder form, put up in capsules. Price, 12 capsules (enough for a treatment), \$1.00.

ECHINOR.—This is liquid worm remedy which is put up especially for hogs, but is valuable for use for any animal. It is easy to give. Simply put it in the slop or the drinking water—not so much per pound of hog but so much per gallon of water. Its chief purpose is to remove the worms. Dr. Wilson claims that it will not only remove the worms from the stomach but will kill the **Thornheaded Worms** and those in other parts of the body.

We believe that a large part of the so-called hog cholera in Florida is nothing more than worms. If we will control the worms the control of cholera will be fairly easy. Echinor will eliminate the worms and help in the control of cholera.

Echinor has excellent tonic qualities. It tends to produce greater weight and stronger pigs; to keep the animals in a healthy condition and so resistant to all general diseases. If you have hogs you may be sure that they have worms unless you have treated them. Send for our special booklet and order a trial package.

We guarantee the first gallon to give you satisfaction if used in accordance with directions. If it fails to do as we claim, write us, giving particulars and we will refund the amount paid by you. Price, 1 gallon, \$3.00, prepaid,

WILSON'S LICE AND MANGE REMEDY.—For lice, mange, fleas, mites, sores, wounds, etc., on all animals. A pine tar preparation. Not prepaid, ½ gal. \$1.75, 1 gal. \$3.00.

FLYAWAY.—An effective creosote preparation for keeping flies off of animals and out of farm buildings. Should be lightly sprayed on the animals and thoroughly sprayed around the stalls and buildings and on the manure piles. Not prepaid, 1 gal. \$1.25, 5 gals. \$6.00.

CARBOLA is a combined disinfectant and paint, or whitewash, that has been thoroughly tested under all conditions of climate and temperature. It is used by Agricultural Colleges, Experiment Stations and by many of the largest and most carefully conducted poultry, dairy and breeding farms.

Carbola kills lice, mites, fly eggs, etc., and is a preventive of the many contagious diseases that affect poultry and live stock, such as roup, white diarrhoea, scaly leg, glanders, cholera, contagious abortion, etc.

Carbola comes in powder form, packed in convenient sized packages, and is ready to use just as soon as it is mixed with cold or hot water. It does not spoil by standing, so can be kept on hand ready for instant use when wanted. There is none of the delay and bother that attends the mixing of whitewash. Carbola can be applied with a brush or a spray machine, and positively will not clog the sprayer. It will not blister, flake or peel off, as whitewash does, and it has no disagreeable odor to taint milk or other food products. It dries white.

USE IT INSTEAD OF WHITEWASH.

One pound of Carbola mixed with one gallon of water has a germicidal strength about three times stronger than a 5 per cent solution of pure carbolic acid, which is the standard for general disinfecting purposes, but is neither poisonous nor caustic. One gallon will cover approximately 250 square feet of surface. The dry Carbola is an unexcelled lice powder.

Prices.

10 lbs. (10 gals.)	-----	\$1.25
50 lbs. (50 gals.)	-----	4.50

Insecticides, Fungicides, Etc.

The following prices are subject to change.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT.—A composite fine dust to be applied to growing plants to preserve the growing vegetation from insects. Pound, 25c, 5 lbs. 70c, 10 lbs. \$1.25, 25 lbs. \$2.90, postpaid.

BUG DEATH is a fine powder, and contains no Paris Green or arsenic, which makes it safe to use on any plant, tree or vine. Pound 30c, 3 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. 90c, prepaid.

ARSENATE OF LEAD.—Pure Arsenate of Lead in a perfectly dry, fine white powder form without inert matter. May be used in dry state for dusting on foliage or in solution. The most effective poison for leaf-eating insects. Not mailable. In bulk, 1 lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.00.

ARSENITE OF ZINC.—A dry powder, containing not less than 30% metallic arsenic, equivalent to 40% arsenious oxide. It is less poisonous to man and stock than lead arsenate and requires a less quantity. It is much lighter and works better as a dust. Owing to its quick killing properties, adhesiveness and freedom from injurious effects, it is recognized as the best for many sorts of truck insect pests. Price, 1 lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$1.75 (bulk); subject to change without notice. (Not mailable.)

BORDEAUX MIXTURE (Dry).—Dry Bordeaux Mixture has many advantages over the old paste. It may be used for dusting or put into solution for spraying. The ready mixed material is not as strong as the fresh home-made mixture, but it is very effective and much more convenient when small quantities are wanted. It should be used, not as a cure, but as a preventive for fungus troubles, and should therefore be applied early and often. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$1.90.

CORONA HAND DUSTER.—For use with Dry Arsenate or Sulphur. \$2.50, not prepaid.

"BLACK LEAF 40."—A compact insecticide containing 40 per cent by weight of sulphate of nicotine. This is a highly concentrated solution and is diluted one to 800 or more for use. Suitable for sucking insects, and may be used in combination with other sprays. Not mailable—

One-ounce bottle makes 6 gallons spray	-----	\$.35
Half-pound can makes 50 gallons spray	-----	1.00
Two-pound can makes 200 gallons spray	-----	3.25
Ten-pound can makes 1,000 gallons of spray	-----	13.75

TOBACCO DUST.—High grade and very fine. In bulk, 5 lbs. 60c, 10 lbs. \$1.10 postpaid; not prepaid, 100 lbs. \$7.00. (Subject to market change.)

INTERNATIONAL GOPHER POISON.—Will quickly and effectually destroy gophers, squirrels, mice, crows, birds, etc. Is effective in combating destructive pests common to fields and gardens. Is manufactured under the greatest care and all packages are equally effective and highly poisonous. Not available. Price, per box, 50c.

CREOSOTE WOOD PRESERVATIVE.—A very superior article for the treatment of wood and fence posts. It may be applied either hot or cold, either by dipping or with a brush. Contains not only the penetrating qualities of the creosote, but also some of the heavier oils which will stop up the outer pores of the wood. Barrel at 45c per gallon; less than barrel, 75c per gallon.

LYSTER BEACHWOOD CREOSOTE WOOD PRESERVER.—Beachwood Creosote is without doubt the best of the creosotes for wood preserving and for use where Carbolineum has been used. This product is, we believe, the highest type of wood preserver on the market. It does not burn the skin as do the other preparations and is highly effective. It is rapidly gaining favor as a paint for trees when trimming and as a preventative for rot. It should be used around farm buildings freely, as rats and mice seldom bother wood treated with it. It is not shipped in wood. It comes in steel drums. Price in drum lots, 75c per gal. Drums \$10.00 each allowed on return. Less than drum lots, 80c per gal.; containers extra at cost.

Sterlingworth Preparations

LIME AND SULPHUR WASH.—An effective remedy for San Jose, Oyster Shell and Scurfy Scales and many fungi. Prices: One-qt. cans 40c, mailing weight 4 lbs.

TOBACCO DUST.—High Grade for sifting. One-lb. packages, sifter top, 20c.

WHALEOIL SOAP, WITH TOBACCO.—For scale, red spider and sucking insects. Price, not prepaid, 1 pound 35c. Mailing weight, 2 pounds.

ANT-DRIVER.—For driving ants from the house. Sprinkler boxes, 35c, postpaid.

SCALEKILLER.—For destroying San Jose and Oyster Shell Scales. Prices, not prepaid. One quart, 50c; mailing weight, 4 pounds.

CUT WORM KILLER.—A coarse powder to be sprinkled near the plants. Prices, prepaid: One-pound boxes, 37c. Prices on larger quantities on application.

ANTI-CROW CORN OIL.—To protect your corn when planted from crows and blackbirds. Not a poison, not prepaid. One pint, 45c.

KEROSENE EMULSION.—A valuable remedy against soft-bodied and sucking insects. Not prepaid. One pine 30c; mailing weight, 2 pounds.

HE-BO.—A substitute for Hellebore which will be found satisfactory for use against Rose Slugs, Cabbage Worms and many other leaf-eating insects when a milder poison than Arsenate of Lead is desired. To be dusted on the plant. Postpaid, ½-lb. 25c, 1 lb. 45c.

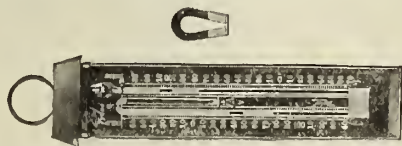
ROACH KILLER.—A powder, non-poisonous to humans, but fatal to roaches. Quarter-pound bellows box, 30c, postpaid.

FLEA KILLER.—For pets that wear hair. Postpaid, 30c.

INSECT POWDER.—1 oz. size, postpaid, 20c.

CREOLUSOL.—A disinfectant. Not prepaid, 50c.

Grove and Garden Thermometer



This is a thermometer that shows the maximum and minimum temperature, but must be set with a magnet every day. Every truck grower and grove owner should have one. Put up in your garden or grove and know how cold it gets. Postpaid \$6.00.

145 FARM USES

FOR

Safe, Clean

Powerful



Not a Poison

Leaves no Odor

DISINFECTANT

DEODORANT

ANTISEPTIC

NOTE THESE REMARKABLE QUALITIES OF B-K

Powerful. By Government Method test B-K has over ten times greater germ-killing strength than carbolic acid. Much stronger than coal tar disinfectants—much safer.

Safe. B-K contains no poison, acid nor oil.

Clean. B-K is odorless, leaves no stain on floors or walls.

Deodorant. B-K destroys many foul odors—leaves no odor of itself. Does not soil animal's hair.

Cheap to Use. B-K is so much stronger than other disinfectants that more water is used. It goes farther.

USE B-K FOR

Contagious Abortion	Deodorizing
Retained After-birth	Cleaning Cows
Barrenness	Home Sanitation
Calf Scours	Sterilizing
Bloat	Milk Cans, Bottles
Poultry Diseases	Separators
Hog Sanitation	Milking Machines
Barn Disinfecting	



EVERY USE OF B-K SAVES WORK

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B-K is Sold under Manufacturer's Guaranty

"Satisfaction or Money Refunded"

PRICES, NOT PREPAID

1 Quart \$1.00; 1 Gallon \$3.00; 5 Gallons \$12.50

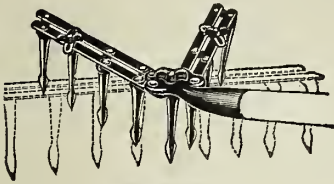
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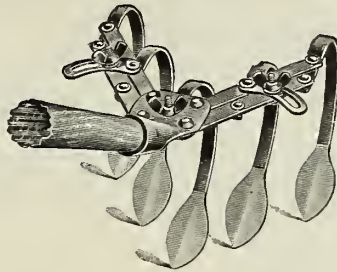


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No. P E J 4—Handle 4 feet long, 4 teeth, hand cultivator, 85c, postpaid.

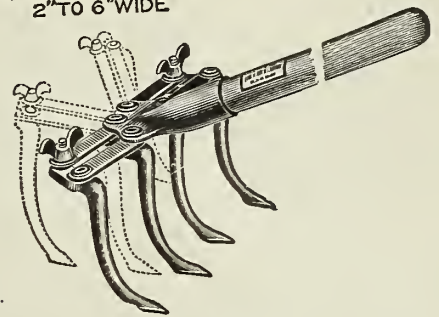
No. P E 5—Handle 4 feet long, 5 teeth, hand cultivator, \$1.75, postpaid.

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ADJUSTABLE
2" TO 6" WIDE



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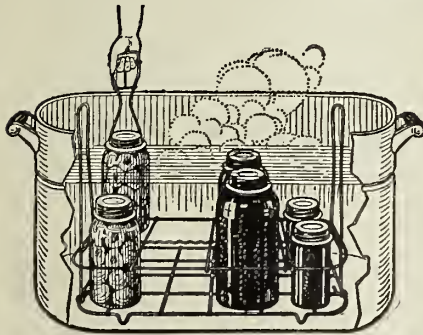
Pearce Kolpak Canning Racks

No Burned Fingers. The long handles of the No. 8 permit racks to be quickly and safely removed from boiling water. With the No. 10 "Locktite" lifter any single jar may be separately removed.

No. 8, postpaid, 75c

No. 4, 4 cans, postpaid, 65c.

Rust Proof and Enduring. Heavily tinned and will not rust. Made of heavy wire electric welded throughout, and rigidly braced. With the proper use, it will last a lifetime.



No. 8.

In Use. Fits any wash boiler. Adjustable to hold all sizes of cans at one time.

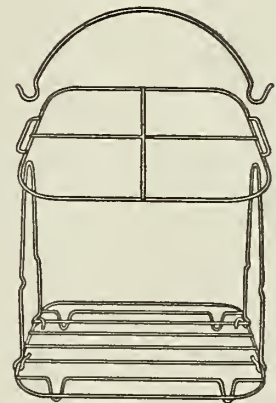
Holds Any Size Can.—The sliding cross rods in top frame are easily adjustable by means of center racket bar.

No Cracked Cans. Special feet on bottom of rack support cans a full inch above fire bottom, keeping them from cracking.



No. 10.

Locktite Lifter. Fits any size or kind of can; postpaid, 25c.



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Hand Sprayers, 75c and \$1.00, postpaid.

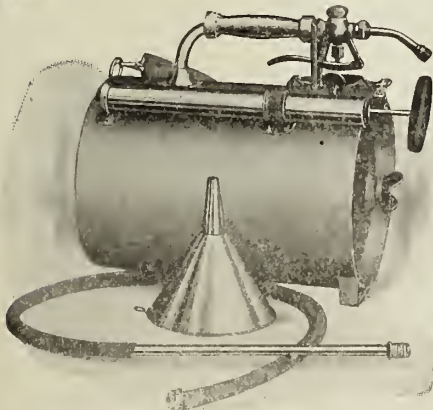
Devoid of complex parts. Automatic and positive in action. Simple in construction. Will stand five times the necessary pressure to operate.

No. 110, galvanized steel, capacity 3 gallons; weight, empty, 9 lbs; shipping weight, 11 lbs; price \$8.25 prepaid.

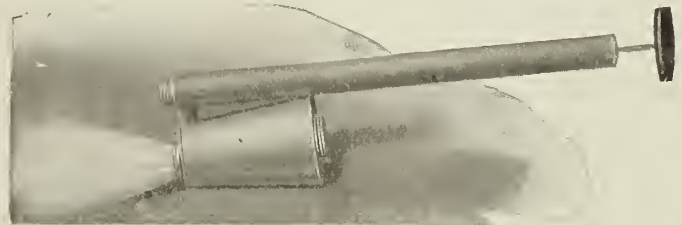
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Brass Extension Tube, 2 feet long, \$1.25, postpaid.

Vine attachment, a brass tube curved at proper angle for spraying under leaves or vines, \$1.35, prepaid.



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(Prices subject to change without notice.)



Hand power Duster for poisons and disinfectants in powder form. Capacity, one quart; price \$1.25, prepaid.

"Tested Seeds
for
Florida"

Mann-Hodge Seed Co.

PALATKA, FLA.

Catalogue No. 13

For _____

NUMBER OF PLANTS FOR AN ACRE OF GROUND

Distance Apart	No. of Plants		
3 inches by 3 inches	696,960	5 feet by 2 feet	4,356
4 inches by 4 inches	392,040	5 feet by 3 feet	2,904
6 inches by 6 inches	174,240	5 feet by 4 feet	2,178
9 inches by 9 inches	77,440	5½ feet by 5½ feet	1,417
1 foot by 1 foot	43,560	6 feet by 6 feet	1,210
1½ feet by 1½ feet	19,360	6½ feet by 6½ feet	1,031
2 feet by 1 foot	21,780	7 feet by 7 feet	881
2 feet by 2 feet	10,890	8 feet by 8 feet	680
2½ feet by 2½ feet	6,960	9 feet by 9 feet	537
3 feet by 1 foot	14,520	10 feet by 10 feet	435
3 feet by 2 feet	7,260	11 feet by 11 feet	360
3 feet by 3 feet	4,840	12 feet by 12 feet	302
3½ feet by 3½ feet	3,555	13 feet by 13 feet	257
4 feet by 1 foot	10,890	14 feet by 14 feet	222
4 feet by 2 feet	5,445	15 feet by 15 feet	193
4 feet by 3 feet	3,630	16 feet by 16 feet	170
4 feet by 4 feet	2,722	16½ feet by 16½ feet	160
4½ feet by 4½ feet	2,151	17 feet by 17 feet	150
5 feet by 1 foot	8,712	18 feet by 18 feet	134
		19 feet by 19 feet	120